

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Soviet Union*

Vol III No 248

27 December 1982

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

More On Western Reaction To Andropov Proposals	AA 1
U.S. Senator Gary Hart	AA 1
U.S. Arms Specialist John Douglas	AA 1
Kornilov Commentary	AA 1
Soltan Commentary	AA 2
Shishlin Commentary	AA 3
Kalyagin Commentary	AA 4
More Kalyagin	AA 4
Kozyakov Commentary	AA 5
Bogachev Commentary	AA 6
PRAVDA Calls For U.S. Disarmament Response [27 Dec]	AA 6
Commentator Compares U.S., USSR World Policies [Bovin]	AA 8
World Scientists' Body Urges Antiwar Cooperation [Kamynin in IZVESTIYA 6 Dec]	AA 9

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Gromyko in KOMMUNIST on Relations With U.S., PRC	CC 1
Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' [Vedenyapin, Volskiy, Nekrasov]	CC 2
60th Anniversary	CC 2
Nuclear War, Arms Reduction	CC 3
UN General Assembly	CC 6
Third World Concerns	CC 7
Peace Movement	CC 8

UNITED STATES & CANADA

TASS Describes U.S. Congress Session as 'Hawkish' Appropriations Viewed	A 1
Reagan on End of Session [Yegorov]	A 1
PRAVDA Editorial Rejects 'Pentagon-Type Logic' [24 Dec]	A 2
Gromyko Receives U.S. Ambassador 24 December	A 3
TASS Reports President's Popularity 'Diminishes'	A 3
WALL STREET JOURNAL Criticism	A 3
DES MOINES REGISTER Poll	A 3

CHINA

Moscow TV Reports on New PRC Constitution [Kalyagin]	B 1
USSR, PRC Interbank Agreement Signed in Beijing	B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

U.S. 'Pressing' Japan on Military, Trade Ties	C 1
Technology for U.S. Weaponry	C 1
Military Spending, Import Tariffs	C 1
[Chekhonin]	
Increased U.S. Purchases	C 2
Shubnikov Appointed New Ambassador to DPRK	C 2

SOUTH ASIA

Biryukov Reacts to U.S. Afghanistan Report	D 1
Afghanistan Delegation Visits Tajikistan	D 2
Karmal Concludes Visit	D 2
DRA's Dost Opens Consulate in Tashkent	D 3
[BAKHTAR]	
SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on Aid to Afghanistan	D 3
[Musayelyan]	
Chekhonin Views Deception of Afghan Emigres	D 3
[KOMSONOLSKAYA PRAVDA 11 Dec]	
Details of U.S.-Pakistan Military 'Deal'	D 4
India, Pakistan Discuss Normalizing Relations	D 4
Soviet Warships Pay Visit to Bombay	D 4
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 Dec]	

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Hanoi Journal on PRC Policy Toward SRV, USSR	E 1
--	-----

EASTERN EUROPE

Shalygin Comments on Andropov, Jaruzelski Meeting	F 1
USSR-Poland Trade Protocol Signed in Moscow	F 1
Poland's Malinowski, Baybakov Hold Moscow Talks	F 2
Agroindustrial Cooperation [PRAVDA 18 Dec]	F 2
Meets Others 14-20 Dec [SELSKAYA ZHIZN 21 Dec]	F 2
Ustinov Greets Yugoslav People's Army	F 2

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Zlatorunskiy Views U.S. Visit of Jordan's Husayn	H 1
Kalyagin Views Visit	H 1
Reagan Plan Not Supported	H 2
[Lyutiy]	
Talks End	H 2
Sheftunov Comments on U.S. Mideast Maneuvers	H 2
Popov Assesses Egyptian Policy in 1982	H 3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

USSR 60TH ANNIVERSARY

Moscow Holds 60th Anniversary Session 23 Dec	P 1
Grishin Address	P 1
Moscow TV Screens Meeting	P 2
Andropov Holds Meetings With Visiting Officials	P 2
Afghanistan's Karmal	P 2
SRV's Le Duan	P 2
Kampuchea's Heng Samrin	P 3
Mongolia's Tsedenbal	P 3
Lao's Kaysone Phomviharn	P 3

PDRY Leader Meets With Officials in Moscow	P 4
With Tikhonov	P 4
With Ustinov [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 24 Dec]	P 4
Kuznetsov Receives Visiting Indian Delegation	P 5
Czechoslovakia's Hoffman Meets With Shalayev	P 5
[Prague]	
Leaders See Off Visiting Delegations	P 5
Moscow TV Lists Delegations	P 5
Gromyko Sees Off Honecker [ADN]	P 6
Ustinov, Rusakov at Departures	P 6
Warsaw on Jaruzelski Departure	P 6
Aliyev, Others at Departures	P 7
Pelshe Sees Off Lao Visitors	P 7
Mideast, African Delegations	P 7

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Aliyev Speech to Azerbaijan CP Plenum 3 Dec	R 1
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 4 Dec]	

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Artificial Satellite Cosmos-1425 Launched 23 Dec	U 1
Space Official on Health of Cosmonauts	U 1
Briefs: Smolensk Nuclear Power Station	U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Varennikov on USSR's Defense Requirements	V 1
[IZVESTIYA 16 Dec]	
Shkadov Addresses Military VUZ Training Meeting	V 4
[Garavskiy in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Dec]	

MORE ON WESTERN REACTION TO ANDROPOV PROPOSALS

U.S. Senator Gary Hart

LD221138 Moscow TASS in English 1059 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] New York December 22 TASS -- Senator Gary Hart, Democrat from Colorado state, described the Soviet initiatives on disarmament, which were put forward by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the celebration meeting in the Kremlin on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, as new serious proposals, which must be attentively studied by the USA. Speaking in a NEW YORK TIMES interview, he said that the United States would be well-advised to treat with attention the fresh proposals of the Soviet leadership, and thus demonstrate the wish to contribute to progress at the talks on arms control.

U.S. Arms Specialist John Douglas

LD221110 Moscow TASS in English 0924 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] New York December 22 TASS -- "A step of great importance" -- this is how the new Soviet proposals concerning negotiations on limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe have been qualified by well-known American specialist in that sphere, member of the Board of Directors of the Carnegie Peace Foundation John Douglas. He writes in the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES today that the United States should give up its zero option, since in the final account it will only lead to a heightening of the crisis in the continent and escalation of the arms race.

The author points out that the Reagan administration demonstrates lack of understanding of the seriousness of the problem which medium-range nuclear missile armaments present to Western Europe. In his opinion, as different from the United States, the Soviet Union, as is shown by its latest proposals in this sphere, demonstrates much greater flexibility and seriousness.

Kornilov Commentary

LD231438 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 23 Dec 82

["USSR's New Foreign Policy Initiatives and Washington's Manoeuvres" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 23 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The new Soviet foreign policy initiatives, that were put forward in the report of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov are in the centre of attention of the international public and the press. Broadly discussing and commenting on these initiatives, prominent politicians and public leaders of different countries, the press emphasize that those initiatives are of a profoundly peaceful and constructive character and can -- certainly provided the appropriate approach of another side -- open the way to serious negotiations on limitation of armaments, the way to closing all possible channels of further strategic arms race, to limiting and reducing nuclear armaments in the zone of Europe, to strengthening trust between states.

This is the response to the new Soviet foreign policy initiatives of those who are sincerely interested in consolidation of peace. But absolutely different reaction came from Washington, and then from capitals of some other Western countries, U.S. NATO allies.

The U.S. Department of State, having not yet received the official text of the Soviet proposals, announced that those proposals were "unacceptable." Lining up with Washington, the Soviet initiatives were right away turned down by some official representatives of France, FRG. The British Prime Minister Thatcher, as is clear from the statement by member of the Labour Party "shadow cabinet" Healey, declined those initiatives without getting around to know their content....

How can one understand all this? The point at issue is not something secondary and insignificant, it concerns the curbing of the arms race, a cardinal international problem, the solution of which determines the future of our planet, the fate of human civilisation. The prime importance of this problem is recognised -- at least, by words -- in Washington and other NATO countries. But what is the worth of the assertions by Washington and co. about their "peacefulness," since they openly demonstrate their unwillingness even to study the new disarmament proposals?

The position of Washington and some of its NATO allies is aptly described by many prominent political and public figures and press bodies as a light and irresponsible approach to major international issues. And this is the least of what one can call it. Giving political assessment of the present stand of certain circles in the West, one can state that this position clearly reveals the essence of Washington's aggressive foreign policy course directed at continuing and escalating the arms race, at turning Western Europe into the Pentagon's nuclear hostage, at disrupting at any cost the existing parity of forces, and at dictating its will to sovereign countries and peoples with a longer and sharper nuclear sword.

Open irritation with which Washington and other NATO countries reacted to the new Soviet disarmament proposals is, undoubtedly, explained by the fact that these proposals have evoked broad positive response among wide sections of the world public. It is no accident that, as an AP report makes it clear, the United States is worried that people throughout the world would think that the USSR opens the doors for arms control, whereas the United States slams them in anger. But this is just what is taking place, and none other than Washington itself has confirmed that.

Hastily seeking to reject the new Soviet initiatives, Washington and those who follow in its wake are trying to "prove" that these initiatives (whose content, we repeat, they did not bother to study) retain some mythical "military superiority" of the USSR. But they prove something other than that -- staking on force and on higher tensions today, as well as yesterday constitutes the basis and core of the entire American-NATO foreign policy course.

Soltan Commentary

LD242106 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Yuriy Soltan comments on how the administration in Washington and NATO have reacted to the new Soviet peace proposals.

Speaking last Tuesday in Moscow the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, Yuriy Andropov, advanced important proposals to curb the race in nuclear arms. General Secretary Andropov said in particular that the Soviet Union was ready to reduce its strategic arms by more than 25 percent if the United States did the same. Besides, he put forward a new variant of a notable reduction in the medium-range nuclear arms targeted on Europe. The Soviet Union has in Europe about 1,000 missiles and it has planes to deliver them. NATO has about as many. The Soviet Union has more missiles but NATO has several times more aircraft. The plan General Secretary Andropov put forward in his report provides for reducing hundreds of Soviet missiles including SS-20s so as they do not outnumber the similar missiles of NATO.

The West would have to reduce the number of its carriers of medium-range nuclear arms to equate with the number of corresponding Soviet planes. As a result, the security of neither side would be damaged but the risk of a nuclear conflict in Europe, where any flash can lead to a global explosion, would decrease considerably.

What kind of reaction did the Soviet proposals draw from the NATO capitals? Washington did not even bother to observe the basic rules of propriety. It did not take trouble to stop to think what is suggested. In fact, it rejected the Soviet proposals in one fell swoop declaring them unacceptable. Mind, the Reagan administration took the decision for the whole of Western Europe too, though no one had asked it to do so.

But it is first and foremost the nations of Europe that the Soviet proposals concern. Far from all the European countries followed the example of Mrs Thatcher who rejected the proposals even without, as she herself admits, reading them first to please Washington.

It is not the first time that Washington says with a rush, no, to Soviet proposals to bring about disarmament. It seems Washington's class hatred of socialism gets the upper hand over the sense of reality and common sense for that matter too. Obsessed with the idea of military superiority, the Reagan administration doesn't seem to be willing to reach honest agreements on disarmament. But it is eager to deploy new intercontinental MX missiles, site in Western Europe nuclear Pershing-II and cruise missiles, and flood its bases with chemical and neutron weapons. There is still time to think the better of this. The proposals General Secretary Andropov advanced in his report are opportunities for reaching equitable agreements. To make nothing of such an opportunity means to take grave responsibilities for another dangerous spiral of the race in nuclear arms.

Shishlin Commentary

LD232348 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Commentary by Nikolay Shishlin]

[Text] What is proposed is not only major reductions of armaments, but a careful balancing of them. More than just being balanced, I would say that they would be scrupulously adjusted in accordance with the principle of equal security of the sides. It is pleasing, of course, that this has been noted in all the capitals of the world. There have been many positive and very sound reactions from the socialist countries, the Third World and from the developed capitalist states as well. Notable among them is a statement by the U.S. television company, CBS, which points out: Western European diplomats are saying that Andropov has perhaps succeeded in removing the attractiveness of the zero option put forward for Europe by Reagan, and that the proposals may have a strong effect on public opinion in Europe.

All the more striking is the reaction of the United States to the Soviet proposals, which is icy. The point today is not, perhaps, so much that the United States should react in this way, but rather that the actions of the United States directed toward spinning out one new arms program after another -- from the MX, which is being dragged past the U.S. legislators with difficulty, to the new Trident-II system for arming submarines; and many, many others -- are fully in keeping with that reaction. One would like to point out, of course, that the Soviet Union has, needless to say, no intention of playing give-away ['igrat v poddavki'] with the United States. The Soviet proposals put forward in Comrade Andropov's speech are notable precisely for the fact that they are based on the assumption that good will will be shown not only by the Soviet Union, but by the United States as well.

The Soviet Union is demonstrating its good will. It acts, not from positions of weakness -- the Soviet Union has reliable means of ensuring the security of its frontiers -- but on the conviction that the present arms ceilings can be lowered, lowered considerably.

This has been said quite concretely and clearly by Moscow. I think that if that voice of Moscow is listened to today, then tomorrow these proposals will be realized in quite specific political ways of thinking -- and that these political ways of thinking must be followed, ultimately, by deeds.

Kalyagin Commentary

LD232240 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 23 Dec 92

[From "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin -- audio only]

[Text] Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's statement, regarding the talks in Geneva on the limitation and curtailment of nuclear medium-range weapons on the European Continent, aroused special attention in Western Europe, as did his statement that the Soviet Union is ready to go as far as maintaining in Europe only as many missiles as France and Britain have. This would mean that the Soviet Union would cut hundreds of missiles, including several of the most modern -- the SS-20's -- in the West. Moreover, if in the future the number of British and French missiles were reduced then the quantity of Soviet missiles would be reduced by the same additional quantity. In this connection an agreement must be reached on both sides on the reduction to equal levels of the number of nuclear medium-range weapon-carrying aircraft, which the Soviet Union and NATO have in Europe. This would be a truly honest zero option.

Regarding the American zero option, it only envisages the elimination of Soviet medium-range missiles while the NATO nuclear missile arsenal in Europe would be fully maintained or even built up. Naturally, such an approach is absolutely unacceptable. In contrast to it the Soviet position is that our country should not have one missile more, not one nuclear weapon-carrying plane more than the NATO countries, but there must not be fewer of them either. It is now up to the United States to reply. Unfortunately official circles in Washington and in certain other NATO capitals have hastened to belittle the significance of Comrade Andropov's statement or to distort its meaning. The well-known arguments have been circulated. Our proposals are called inadequate and proclaimed a propaganda gesture. At the same time Western leaders cannot hide their concern that the new initiative by our country is having a serious effect on public opinion in the West and is finding support from the antinuclear movement.

A spokesman for the U.S. State Department even made the accusation that the Soviet proposals are specifically intended for this purpose. He stated haughtily that the issue of curtailing nuclear weapons in Europe will be solved, as he expressed it, at the Geneva talks, and not in street demonstrations. But it is precisely our proposals which constitute a just, mutually-acceptable basis for agreement, and for this reason they attract the attention of public opinion. The American Administration would naturally like to ignore public opinion entirely, both in Europe and in its own country. But the problem of stopping the arms race and establishing a lasting peace is vitally important for all peoples. These issues are resolved -- despite the wishes of the State Department and the White House -- not only in diplomatic corridors.

More Kalyagin

LD232140 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2012 GMT 23 Dec 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Numerous reactions are continuing to arrive about the celebrations in Moscow of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and about the report by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov at the festive session, the appeal adopted at the session to the parliaments, governments, political parties and peoples of the world.

The U.S. paper, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR headed its article as follows: Yuriy Andropov's Bold Initiative. The paper's observer points out that the Soviet leader confirmed the readiness of the USSR to show flexibility at the talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Now it is a question of whether the United States is ready to take a serious attitude toward the Soviet proposals, the paper states.

Unfortunately, in the United States and some other Western countries, they are trying to ignore our initiatives. With the help of attractive Christmas programs that are now filling up television and radio in the West, they are trying to distract the population's attention from the important proposals, which are enormously important to the fate of the world.

A number of Western figures have hastened to reject the Soviet initiative, evidently without even having properly read the text of the report. That is what Margaret Thatcher did, for example. It is typical that such actions were condemned by Healey, one of the leaders of the Labor Party of Great Britain; and by Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of West Germany. Willi Brandt called on the Western countries to make a careful study of the Soviet initiatives and to think how to include them in specific negotiations.

Kozyakov Commentary

LD240220 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Commentary by Vladislav Kozyakov]

[Excerpts] One of the major new proposals put forward by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, on Tuesday deals with the most acute problems of strengthening peace in Europe. The situation here is such that as a result of the proposed deployment of several hundred American missiles in Europe, a new danger is now hanging over the continent. The realization of the Pentagon and NATO's plans would make peace still more fragile. The Soviet leader voiced confidence that it is possible to remove the threat looming over the people of Europe and the whole world and to maintain and strengthen European peace without harming any nation's security.

Yuriy Andropov suggested a truly honest zero option as far as Soviet and American medium range missiles in Europe are concerned. The United States will not have any such missiles in Europe and the Soviet Union will have only as many such missiles in Europe as Britain and France have and not one missile more. This means that the Soviet Union would reduce hundreds of missiles, including dozens of the latest missiles, known in the West as SS-20's. If later the number of British and French missiles is lessened, there would be an equal reduction in Soviet missiles.

Now, you may ask: Why does the proposed reduction of Soviet medium range missiles in Europe depend on the number of British and French missiles? That is because Britain and France belong to the aggressive military alliance NATO. Britain has 64 Polaris missiles which carry 192 nuclear warheads, equivalent to 3,000 atom bombs like that dropped on Hiroshima. France has 80 nuclear missiles deployed on five submarines and 18 ground based nuclear missiles. All in all, the two NATO countries Britain and France have, according to the estimates published in the West, 162 medium range nuclear missiles targeted at the Soviet Union.

Needless to say, the [word indistinct] nuclear weapons potential should be taken into account at any talks on the reduction of nuclear arsenals in Europe. As the West German Social Democratic Party points out in its draft election program, just published in Bonn: When dealing with the East-West balance of forces it is necessary to take into account all nuclear weapons, French and British nuclear weapons included. Well, actually it is a widely spread opinion among the public and politicians in the Federal Republic of Germany and other countries that the new Soviet proposal is both realistic and constructive.

But official Washington [words indistinct] hurry to react negatively to the Soviet initiative. The State Department said in a formal statement on Tuesday that the Soviet proposal is unacceptable because it would leave the Soviets with some SS-20 missiles. This means the Reagan administration suggests a unilateral disarmament for the Soviet Union. It insists on dismantling all the Soviet medium-range missiles. At the same time NATO countries would keep their nuclear missile arsenal in Europe and would even expand it. Such an approach by Washington to the talks cannot be regarded as neither serious or responsible.

Well, as for the Soviet Union, it calls on the United States to make a clear and fair agreement and to use the opportunity while it is still there.

Bogachev Commentary

LD231345 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 23 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

The new Soviet proposals for limiting and reducing nuclear armaments in Europe, set forth in a report by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov on December 21, are directed not only at a sharp reduction in the level of military confrontation on the continent, but also at elimination of the so-called asymmetry between the nuclear armaments of the Soviet Union and NATO.

There exists at present, equality in the nuclear armaments of the sides in the continent -- both NATO and the USSR have roughly 1,000 medium-range delivery vehicles each. There is also certain asymmetry in the nuclear armaments: missiles account for half of the medium-range delivery vehicles at the disposal of the Soviet Union. NATO has less missiles -- 162 French and British sea and land-based delivery vehicles, but much more planes carrying medium-range nuclear weapons.

Representatives of the present U.S. Administration in their public statements always overestimated the significance of this asymmetry, claiming that the Soviet Union enjoys considerable advantages over NATO, since the Soviet missiles cannot be compared with the NATO planes.

Now the Soviet Union proposes reduction of the number of both missiles and planes down to the same level for both sides. A substantial reduction is ensured through taking as the basis the current lower level of NATO in case of missiles, and the lower level of the Soviet Union in case of nuclear-weapons carrying planes.

Of course, both sides should take the pledge not to upset the new, symmetrical level of nuclear armaments. This means that both the USSR and NATO will not increase the agreed upon number of their missiles and planes on the continent and adjoining seas.

As a result of the implementation of the Soviet initiatives, the USSR would reduce by hundreds the number of its missiles, including several tens of its most advanced missiles called SS-20 in the West. The West would have to phase out a certain number of its planes carrying medium-range nuclear weapons. This would be a really honest zero option. And should the number of British and French missiles be reduced after that, the number of Soviet missiles would be reduced by the same number.

The Soviet Union calls on its partners in the talks to agree to this clear and fair accord, to use this opportunity while it exists.

PRAVDA CALL FOR U.S. DISARMAMENT RESPONSE

LD262020 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 26 TASS -- Follows the full text of an article entitled "It Is Up to Washington To Respond" to be published by PRAVDA in its December 27th issue:

The report by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov at the celebration meeting in the Kremlin to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR has evoked broad response throughout the world. The Soviet Union's new proposals directed at reducing the threat of war, and at a return to normal proper relations between states, and to detente are viewed with special interest. And this is understandable. Peoples in all countries and continents are tired of the "new course" of the United States, of the attempts to destroy economic, scientific and cultural ties between peoples, established over centuries and decades; they are tired of the threats to apply military force against those who disagree with the Washington administration's views, of the thoughtless spiralling of the arms race and heightening of tension. The world needs stability and confidence in the morrow. The Soviet Union has been and remains the centre of this stability, restraint and invariable concern for the future of mankind. Yuriy Andropov's report demonstrates this once again with fresh vigour and clarity.

Much attention was paid to the report's section dealing with problems of limiting nuclear armaments in Europe. A year of talks in Geneva failed to advance the solution of this most acute problem. Although the American side time and again makes statements claiming that the United States regards the talks seriously and there are no particular grounds for concern, it is well known that the United States keeps the talks idling and does not want their progress. Meanwhile, development of new American nuclear missiles and construction of launching pads for them in Western Europe are conducted at high pace. The question of how to break Washington's stubborn unwillingness to seek methods of reducing the nuclear confrontation in Europe and compel the United States to give up its present stance, which does not provide for an accord with the Soviet Union, increasingly more worries millions of people, including in the United States and Western European NATO countries.

The question is: either an accord, or years of enhanced and dangerous nuclear confrontation. One cannot fail to realise that. That is why the new Soviet proposals, placing the United States before the need for constructive steps in response, have met everywhere with approval and hope. There is hope that the West will not lose the opportunities to reach an accord, that it will be possible for the first time in European history to break through the vicious circle of growing nuclear arsenals and start their reduction.

The Soviet Union has done a great deal to help resolve this question. Central to its position is the clearly expressed consent to agree on not having a single plane, or a single medium-range missile more than NATO. The Soviet Union is prepared to keep exactly the same number of such missiles in the European zone as Britain and France. This means that tens and hundreds of Soviet missiles would be reduced, including most advanced ones, as Yuriy Andropov declared. This means that the balance of force in medium-range missiles between the USSR and the United States in Europe would be equal to zero, and the Soviet side would only retain the equivalent of the corresponding systems of Britain and France.

The above-mentioned NATO member-states are not taking parts in the talks, and do not reduce their nuclear armaments. This means that any decision on medium-range nuclear systems, corresponding to the principle of equality and equal security, should take into consideration this objective situation. The Soviet side is prepared to accept the lowest possible sub-levels in missiles, but their quantitative value is determined by the presence in Europe of the British and French missile forces. One cannot fail to see that, considering the existing conditions, the Soviet Union's proposals are the most radical of possible solutions. Therefore, response to them becomes a touchstone of the entire approach by the United States and NATO to the problem of limiting nuclear armaments in Europe. No speeches from Washington rostrums, even those containing a substantial dose of military hysteria, can conceal this.

Many in the West now wonder how the American Administration will respond to the Soviet proposals. Will they in Washington understand the responsibility of the moment? Or will -- once again -- the door opened wide by the Soviet Union to an accord be irresponsibly shut? A response to the point is needed to the Soviet Union's proposals.

It is not easy to avoid it. The American "zero", which provides for the USSR's unilateral disarmament and is totally unrealisable, is opposed by the simple and clear Soviet proposal -- to reduce in Europe many hundreds of Soviet and American medium range delivery vehicles and fix the balance between the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and NATO at the lowest possible level. At that, the Soviet Union does not demand unilateral disarmament of anyone, nor does it claim military superiority, it wants one thing: an honest and fair accord.

An urgent meeting has been reported to have taken place at the White House to decide on the course of actions. It is difficult to say what conclusions have been made by Washington politicians.

It seems that patchy statements and comments made by American officials after the meeting were designed to hide embarrassment and the unwillingness to give up the militarist plans to deploy new American missiles in Western Europe, rather than to formulate a response to the constructive Soviet proposals. Indeed, one cannot regard as serious the remarks that the White House would still prefer its "zero option" or that the Soviet proposal on equal sub-levels in missiles does not enable the United States to deploy in Europe its "counter-weight" to the Soviet SS-20 missiles. The "zero option" is not viable, it is lopsided. It gives advantages to the United States. This option provides for the elimination of corresponding Soviet systems, whereas it does not affect the American systems in Europe. It grossly ignores the principle of equality. Its implementation would disrupt both the regional and the global balance.

The Soviet Union has made weighty proposals. They cannot be brushed aside, nor can their essence be clouded by hasty polemics. Landmarks for the future are being fixed now. A responsible approach, responsible decisions are needed, they are being awaited. The true goals and intentions of states will be judged from them. It is up to the United States to respond now.

COMMENTATOR COMPARES U.S., USSR WORLD POLICIES

LD262300 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 26 Dec 82

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Aleksandr Bovin: audio only]

[Text] Hello, comrades! In a few days it will be the new year and the time to add up the results of the old one. Of course, I have in mind not a detailed analysis of international affairs -- for that our International Panorama is too cramped -- but just the strokes, a few brush strokes of the departing year, of some of its particular features. The main, basic thing was without doubt the aggravation of the struggle, the aggravation of the clash between two tendencies in world policy.

On the one hand is the clear attempt by Washington to go on the political counter-offensive. Having failed to stand the test of the relaxation of tension, having suffered a number of serious defeats, the Americans have decided to take revenge. Hence the stake being placed upon the role of strength as an instrument of foreign policy; hence the buildup in the arms race and the striving to lecture everyone and everything, to make everyone dance to the American tune, to frighten those whose nerves are weak.

On the other hand the Soviet Union, the socialist community and all champions of peace have been carrying on a bitter struggle to preserve the achievements and the values of the relaxation of tension, to prevent mankind being thrown back to the times of the cold war, and to isolate the political extremists. And so the unchanging, consistent course, the unchanging, consistent character of our foreign policy, of our strategy was reflected clearly and precisely in the anniversary report of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The reasonable and just proposals that he made are now at the center of attention of the whole world and are being discussed seriously. Many people are supporting them warmly. They see in them a reasonable, rational way out of the present situation. Others fiercely oppose them, and this is natural. This is precisely one of the manifestations of the struggle of the two lines which permeate world policy.

But let us now put the question like this: If we sum up the results of the year, which of the lines, which of the tendencies is gaining the upper hand? Quite frankly I find it difficult at the moment to give a simple answer to this question. Instead one might put it this way: One might say that a well-known unstable equilibrium has come into being, a kind of changeover situation has arisen, which holds different possibilities -- both the road toward the regeneration of the relaxation of tension and the way toward whipping up and intensifying tension. Both of these roads are open. Although I would not want to sow illusions, in general the impression is sometimes created that the opponents of the relaxation of tension are beginning to, let us put it like this, to run out of breath, that the behavior of the American hawks is becoming a little more restrained.

I do not know, perhaps some people have learned something from these quarrels and arguments between the allies. Perhaps the results of the November elections in the United States are having some influence. Perhaps the scale of the anti-war movement and the firm position of our country are bringing some enlightenment. Evidently all this is having an influence. Also in the same vein are the bitter disagreements in the United States over the MX missiles.

In connection with this subject, a well-known Western political analyst, Bertram -- he was director of the London Institute for Strategic Studies, and is now in Hamburg working for DIE ZEIT -- wrote recently: When a person tries several times to break through a wall with his head but does not manage to do so, surely it is time for him to stop, to walk away from the wall and to think. It would seem to be perfectly simple, walk away and think. But the whole thing hinges on whether the present U.S. Administration is capable of thinking. There are fairly great doubts about this.

WORLD SCIENTISTS' BODY URGES ANTIWAR COOPERATION

PM101209 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 3

[L. Kamynin report from A. Cherepanov "World Today" feature: "Scientists Against War"]

[Text] Madrid [no date given] -- A session of the Bureau of the World Federation of Scientific Workers, which unites scientists, lecturers, and engineering and technical personnel from over 70 countries, has been held here.

The arrival of the prominent scientists, including a Soviet delegation headed by academician N.G. Basov, has caused great interest among Madrid's scientific public. The session participants discussed questions of preparing the federation's next general assembly and stressed the importance of its broad participation in the antiwar movement. They advocated developing cooperation with other public organizations defending peace and opposing the arms race.

GROMYKO IN KOMMUNIST ON RELATIONS WITH U.S., PRC

LD241556 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1458 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 24 Dec (TASS) -- The Soviet Union believes that the "potential of detente is far from exhausted" and that it is necessary that "this process be continued," stresses Andrey Gromyko. The USSR minister of foreign affairs publishes an article in the magazine KOMMUNIST on the Soviet Union's foreign policy during the 60 years of its existence.

The article says that the beginning of the eighties has been marked by the aggravation of the international situation resulting from the activities of the most aggressive forces of imperialism, primarily of the United States. "The imperialist forces, having staked on tipping in their favor the prevailing balance of military forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, between the United States and the USSR, have unfolded an arms race of unprecedented magnitude; they advance one after another the aggressive doctrines of waging nuclear wars, both short and prolonged, limited and universal; they arbitrarily declare vast regions of the world 'spheres of vital interest to the United States,'" the article says.

In the developing conditions the Soviet Union "continues to make tireless efforts to use all its political and moral potential to prevent the further deterioration of the international situation and to preserve peace on earth," writes the minister. The CPSU takes as its point of departure the fact that the united efforts, as one in the fight for peace, of the countries of socialism, the international communist, workers and national liberation movement and of all those who are against war are a weighty factor exerting serious influence on the international situation.

Dwelling on the Soviet Union's relations with the PRC, the minister writes that their improvement "could assist the consolidation of peace in Asia, and indeed in the whole world. The Soviet Union is ready to do and is doing everything it can to ensure that these relations develop favorably and become normal. And we note the positive response the PRC has shown recently toward such an approach by us."

The Soviet foreign minister goes on to deal with the questions of the reduction of strategic arms, armed forces and armaments in central Europe and other topical international issues. He stresses that, in the opinion of the USSR, "Pressing international problems can and must be resolved by peaceful means, around the negotiating table." The Soviet Union is ready to cooperate in the struggle for peace on a constructive basis with all states, which for their part are striving for the same thing.

"This also applies to the United States. The present tension in relations with the United States is certainly not our fault. The Soviet Union continues to proceed on the basis that it is possible to normalize and improve these relations on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence, provided, of course, that Washington also shows a readiness for this."

In conclusion, the author quotes the words of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in which he declared that Soviet foreign policy has been and remains that which was determined by the decisions of the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses. Guaranteeing durable peace and defending the right of the peoples to independence and social progress are the unchanging goals of Soviet foreign policy.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD261708 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 26 Dec 82

["International Observers Roundtable" program, presented by Gennadiy Vedenyapin, all-union radio commentator on foreign political affairs, with Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the NOVOYE VREMYA editorial board, and Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, international observer for KOMMUNIST]

60th Anniversary

[Text] [Vedenyapin] It would be no overstatement to say that the reports from Moscow, where a solemn joint session of our party's Central Committee and the USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviets was held last week to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, literally pushed into the background other information on international events. The mass media abroad gave extensive coverage to the solemn session's progress from the Palace of Congresses. The Moscow press center which handled information on the jubilee celebrations was kept very busy. The news agencies transmitted in full or in great detail the text of the report presented by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the address adopted by the participants in the Kremlin session to the parliaments, governments, political parties and the peoples of the world. The contents of these documents brought about animated reaction everywhere and gave rise to extensive commentaries. The report made by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee drew attention by virtue of its depth, the expansiveness of the thoughts contained in it, and the realistic nature and constructive character of the proposals being made.

As stated by the Bulgarian radio commentator, Comrade Andropov's report impressively and convincingly shows the historic achievements of the country of the soviets. The road covered by the Soviet Union in 60 years represents an entire epoch of historically unprecedented headlong ascent from a state of backwardness, calamity and ruin to the might of a contemporary great power which has attained one of the highest levels of culture and constantly growing well-being for its people.

The information agencies in the fraternal countries specifically singled out the Soviet leader's words about the community of socialist states being a mighty and healthy organism playing an important and beneficial role in today's world. Widely quoted is Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's statement that the countries of our community are faced with many serious tasks, such as the defense of our socialist achievements and values against the onslaught of imperialism, the joint struggle for strengthening peace and for the relaxation of tension, the further improvement of political cooperation, and finally, the injection of a new stimulus in the process of economic integration.

As NEUES DEUTSCHLAND points out, Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, gave assurance that the Soviet Union for its part will do everything possible for the strengthening and flourishing of socialism in the world.

[Nekrasov] The important role played by our country in international affairs is naturally the reason for the most careful attention given around the world to the foreign policy section in the report. Concerning world press evaluations of this part of the report, the Western press notes first and foremost its confident and calm tone. Despite the tense and highly-wrought atmosphere being created in the world by certain circles in the West, the Soviet Union at the time of its 60th anniversary, addresses the whole world with words of reason, logic and sober-mindedness. Also noted is the realism permeating the report.

According to the progressive press in the West and the press of the communist and workers' parties, this realism is based on the certainty felt by the country of the soviets about the rightness of its cause and about the approaching victory of socialism throughout the vast expanses of the planet.

Nuclear War, Arms Reduction

At the same time naturally, the progressive press as well as the bourgeois press give special attention to those parts in the report which center on such very important questions as the issue of war and peace. The Soviet Union has taken a clear position in this respect. For instance, the West German news agency DPA headlined one of its correspondent's reports from Moscow with Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's words: Nuclear war must not be permitted, neither small nor great, neither limited nor total. The report by this bourgeois agency quotes an excerpt from the report stressing that one of the main roads leading to a real reduction of the threat of nuclear war is of course the achievement of an accord between the Soviet Union and the United States on the limitation and reduction of strategic nuclear armaments.

[Volskiy] It must be added that the achievement of such an accord is seen by the Soviet side as possible only through honest agreements which will not be to the detriment of either side and, at the same time, will make a real contribution to the reduction of nuclear arsenals. On the basis of the need to preserve parity, that is, equality, the Soviet Union is ready to reduce its strategic armaments by more than 25 percent, on condition of course that the United States also reduces by a similar proportion the number of its strategic weapons carriers. Furthermore, in the view of the USSR, this would become a starting point for a further reduction of strategic arsenals. And as Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov stated, while the talks are in progress we propose what is suggested by common sense, to freeze the strategic arsenals of both sides.

[Vedenyapin] In short, the Soviet Union, and all those who are truly interested in consolidating detente will naturally agree with this, the Soviet Union cannot be accused of unwillingness to work toward the achievement of reasonable accords, as long as they bring visible advantage to the cause of peace.

But what is the approach to these same problems in the Western capitals, in Washington, London and Paris, particularly since the response from these capitals to the Soviet proposals contained in Comrade Andropov's report came back literally with the speed of lightning, indeed suspiciously so, I would say?

[Nekrasov] Indeed, the U.S. State Department, even without waiting to receive the official text of the Soviet proposals, announced that these proposals, to quote, are unacceptable. Lining up with Washington, some officials in France and the FRG also rejected the Soviet initiatives out of hand. And the British prime minister, Thatcher, according to Healey, a member of the opposition shadow cabinet, and deputy leader of the Labor Party, pushed aside our initiatives without even taking the time to get to know their content. Such is their devil-may-care approach to what is by no means an issue of secondary importance. This is indeed the cardinal issue of our time and the solution to this issue will determine the future of mankind.

[Vedenyapin] Vadim Nikolayevich, in this respect, the commentary by AP, the American news agency, is quite characteristic. It says that the Soviet Union, and on this there is no doubt, is opening the door to armaments control while the United States is slamming it shut in a fit of temper. According to the agency, it is becoming increasingly difficult for Reagan and his entourage to explain to world public opinion just why the Soviet proposals are, as they say, unacceptable, both the present and all preceding proposals.

[Nekrasov] Well, all this is hardly surprising. We all know of the bellicose passion which is prevalent today in the U.S. capital. There are plans being designed there, if the worst comes to the worst, for a nuclear war from which they hope to emerge as victors. Not long ago the prominent American journalist, Robert Scheer, published an article in which he tells of an interview he had with a certain William Chipman. This Chipman has now been appointed by Reagan as leader of an agency to manage the country in a crisis situation. You can see how sinister the very title of this establishment is. This Chipman, in answering the journalist's question of whether, in his opinion, the United States will survive in case of a total nuclear war, stated without batting an eyelid: I think it will survive. And just listen to what he added, I quote: As I always say, ants can always build a new ant hill in the end. You see what cynicism, what disregard for the lives of millions of people -- for him they are merely ants. I think there is no point here in proving this hapless politician wrong. Those who dare start a nuclear war can expect a crushing retribution. This is becoming clear to an increasing number of Americans. One should note for instance that after the House of Representatives refused to approve the appropriation of \$1 billion requested by him to start production of new strategic MX missiles, and after the Senate decided to delay by a few months the adoption of this decision, this same Reagan admitted that in the country there is, as he said, serious concern over the question of production of these missiles. We see that the President himself is forced to admit that a growing number of Americans do not wish to be considered mere ants.

In this situation, the Soviet Union's position which is permeated by concern for the preservation of peace could not fail to greatly impress American public opinion, and public opinion in other Western countries. Among the new proposals which made a great impression in the world and especially in Western Europe is our new initiative concerning a reduction in medium-range missiles stationed in Europe. This means that the Soviet side is prepared to cut back hundreds of its medium-range missiles down to the quantity possessed by Britain and France.

[Vendenyapin] It should be explained here, Vadim Nikolayevich, that our new proposals, our new initiative on limiting and reducing nuclear armaments in Europe envisages not only lowering the level of military confrontation but also removing the so-called imbalance in the nuclear potentials of the USSR and NATO. At present these potentials are equal on both sides and the Soviet Union and Nato have in Europe approximately 1,000 units of medium-range nuclear weapons each. However, the internal structure of these arsenals of equal power is different. Nearly half of the Soviet medium-range delivery vehicles are missiles; NATO has a smaller number of missiles, Britain and France have 162 units. But on the other hand they have a greater number of medium-range aircraft carrying nuclear charges than we have. Therefore, in order to put an end to the argument over which is, so to speak, more effective, the Soviet missiles or the NATO aircraft, our country is putting forward, on the basis of the principle of equal security for the sides, an honest solution: Let us reduce both the number of missiles and the number of aircraft to a level equal for both sides.

This means, in practice, that the Soviet Union would abolish hundreds of missiles, including several dozen of the most up-to-date missiles, known in the West as SS-20's, while the NATO countries would reduce the number of their aircraft capable of carrying medium-range nuclear weapons to our level; and that really would be an honest zero solution. We, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov said, call on our partners to accept this clear and just agreement, to take this opportunity while it still exists.

[Volskiy] But look, Gennadiy Aleksandrovich, what strange arguments to say the least, are being put forward by those who want somehow or other to discredit our initiative.

They claim that it is unacceptable to the West because the strategic potential of Britain and France can't be compared with that of the Soviet Union. Well, in the first place, both those countries are members of the NATO bloc. Although France is not a member of NATO's military organization, it coordinates its military policy both with NATO and with the United States. Secondly, it is no secret that the British and French missiles are aimed in the same direction as the American ones, whereas among the Warsaw Pact countries, only the Soviet Union has such missiles. It follows logically from this that our new initiative, even when the part calling for a reduction of the number of NATO's nuclear-weapons carrying aircraft to our level is taken into account, that this entire initiative is based on precisely the principle of equal security, of the parity that you were speaking of. And the reason Washington doesn't want to agree to it is that they don't want parity, but are striving for a military superiority over the Soviet Union.

[Nekrasov] But what they don't want to understand in NATO spheres, and would like to reject out of hand, is seen quite differently in realistically-minded political circles in Western Europe itself. Thus, Willy Brandt has described the Soviet proposals as substantial. He has expressed regret that, as he put it, they have been the subject of hasty polemical statements from some of the Western capitals; and urged that these proposals should be carefully studied.

The present climate also seems to justify the view of those organs of the Western press which note that the West is still far from having said its last word on these very impressive, realistic and concrete proposals. The American CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, for example, bluntly warns that if the Western governments do not show willingness, and do not set about seriously examining the Soviet proposals at the conference table, they risk being faced with very serious political consequences. The paper writes that there is a danger that protests will be intensified, and that the antiwar movement will acquire new strength and scope. This is obviously not something the Western politicians can afford to ignore.

[Volskiy] You know, Vadim Nikolayevich, speaking of what the political atmosphere is like in Western Europe at present, there is another, seemingly local, event of the week that I think one should also examine in this context: the fall of Balsemac's rightwing government in Portugal. Let's not anticipate the future course of events there because there may still be some maneuvering by the reactionaries, and the rightwing alliance may manage to stay in power. However, be that as it may, a rightwing, pro-NATO, pro-American government has recently fallen in another country of southern Europe, after Greece and Spain, where NATO and the Pentagon are now having a lot of difficulties and trouble. There's a definite tendency already clearly apparent here: The peoples of southern Europe, where social and class conflicts are perhaps particularly exposed, are definitely rejecting the NATO protectorate and American military preparations, and this is unquestionably affecting the situation in the whole of the continent of Europe generally.

[Nekrasov] Dmitriy Antonovich, you've been speaking of southern Europe, but I think this applies to a wider region of Western Europe. Take the latest reports of the elections in Hamburg, where to the great surprise of all the prophets and soothsayers of the bourgeois media, the Social Democratic Party of Germany won, leaving the coalition of the Christian Democrats and Free Democrats in the minority. These are only land elections, but still. Or take Sweden, where the Social Democrats have returned to power this year after a 6-year break. Take the Netherlands: There, it is true, the Labor Party -- the Social Democratic Party -- failed to form a government, being opposed by the bloc of bourgeois parties. Nonetheless, it gained the largest number of votes.

So you see over how wide an area you can trace this tendency of the masses to move toward the left, a shift conditioned both by the danger of war, and, of course, by the state of the economy, the growth of unemployment and all the rest;

UN General Assembly

[Vendenyapin] Well, in general, in these tendencies that we've just been talking about, there is clearly discernible and growing understanding in the world as a whole of the danger of war, and a growing desire among the masses of the people, in public circles and among statesmen, for peace. And in that sense it is perhaps appropriate to say something about the results that have accrued from the work of the 37th session of the UN General Assembly, since a number of documents adopted there -- adopted on the initiative of the Soviet Union and of the socialist countries -- very vividly demonstrate that intent.

[Nekrasov] The UN General Assembly sessions are sometimes called, and not for nothing, the barometer of world public opinion. After all, with few exceptions, representatives of all the sovereign states of the world take part in the discussions at its meetings. Representative delegations of 157 countries have been taking part in the work of the current, 37th session.

What have its main features been? Nearly 140 questions were on the agenda but, just as at the second special session of the General Assembly on disarmament last summer, it was the problems of disarmament that occupied the central place. It was once again convincingly demonstrated at the session that the overwhelming majority of the states have a clear awareness of the increasing threat of nuclear disaster and advocate practical, tangible measures to avert that danger. It is certainly not fortuitous, comrades, that again and again, speakers both at the plenary sessions, and in the committees of the assembly referred to the decision of the Soviet Union to make a solemn commitment not to be first to use nuclear weapons. They pointed to that decision as an example of a noble initiative which merits a similar response on the part of the other nuclear powers. That session, by a majority of votes -- only the United States voted against -- adopted a resolution proposed by the Soviet Union, inviting all nuclear powers to cease all nuclear tests. The United States, in voting against, was guided by the argument that it does not consider that in present conditions, a comprehensive ban on nuclear tests would reduce the threat which is being created by the existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons.

This demagogic move met with no sympathy from any of the other delegations. Indeed, as the representatives of the other countries noted in their speeches, the Washington administration simply does not want a ban that would wreck the arms build-up upon which it is about to embark. One fact, for example, that was cited at the General assembly was that in the first 11 months of this year the United States carried out more underground tests than in any year since 1970, more than for 20 years [as heard]. It was recalled that, in the 1963 treaty on the partial banning of nuclear weapons tests, both the Soviet Union and the United States pledged to achieve, once and for all, the cessation of all tests and explosions of nuclear weapons. That is the formula from the 1963 treaty; and the Soviet Union, in submitting its proposals at this session, expressed the view that this obligation should be honored. But the United States has not done so.

[Volskiy] It should, perhaps, be remarked, Vadim Nikolayevich, that the U.S. position on banning tests has been absolutely condemned by many organs of the American press itself. THE NEW YORK TIMES has written, I quote: A treaty on the full and universal banning of nuclear weapon tests would offer us great advantages. Reagan will not voluntarily support that treaty, but Congress, THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, could put strong pressure on him by passing appropriate resolutions. This would be a reasonable thing to do, the newspaper writes.

[Nekrasov] Yes. But in addition to that decision a number of other resolutions were passed on the initiative of the socialist countries, the nonaligned countries, and of the socialist and nonaligned countries together. These resolutions call for the adoption of a broad circle of measures which would lead to arms reduction, freezing of the nuclear arms race, implementation of measures to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the danger of nuclear war to new areas of the world, and so forth.

Third World Concerns

[Volskiy] There is, however, Vadim Nikolayevich, another interesting point that I think should be mentioned while we are speaking about the General Assembly session in New York. That is the long-standing growth in the role played there by the young, liberated countries and the developing states. This process has been going on for a long time in, so to speak, an ascending line, and it is noteworthy that Comrade Andropov devoted attention in his report, among other things, to these young, developing states. He spoke of the growth difficulties that they are now experiencing and about the traps being set for them by the neo-colonialists. True, the situation in that enormous, formerly colonial world is very complex, but at the same time it is very important, for the whole further development of international events. After all, more than 2/3 of mankind is now concentrated there and the proportion of the developing countries in the world population is growing. Economic development, however, is not keeping pace with this growth, and this creates explosive problems. According to some figures, 1 billion people in the developing countries are starving or are systematically underfed. These countries owe a fantastic sum to the West, no less than \$540 billion, and in practice they have no possibility of paying off this debt in the foreseeable future. And here is another revealing thing: In its class selfishness, so to speak, the West is striving to shift its own crisis phenomena onto these same as yet unsteady countries and is searching for a way out of the crisis of capitalism at their expense. This is particularly characteristic of the policy of the current U.S. Administration.

[Vedenyapin] This, Dmitriy Antonovich, would apparently account for President Reagan's constant calls for the unrestrained spreading of private enterprise, or the so-called "free market," to young states.

[Volskiy] But it is obvious that under such free market conditions their weak economies would be completely subordinated to the transnational corporations. And whoever tries to resist such moves or defend their independence and their own ways are threatened, and threatened not just with economic repression, but also militarily, through the hands of others. For example, Nicaragua is being threatened with invasion from Honduran territory, the South African racists, who are now closely linked with the new [U.S.] Administration, are threatening to invade not only Angola, but Mozambique, too.

[Vedenyapin] It seems, Dmitriy Antonovich, that such things are going on not only through the hands of others. At the beginning of the new year a so-called U.S. Central Command will be set up; its sphere of action will extend to the whole Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf area.

[Volskiy] Yes, by making that decision the Pentagon officially proclaimed its intention to interfere in the affairs of 19 countries -- and they were listed -- from Kenya to Pakistan and Afghanistan. And how would it interfere? Clearly -- and this is mentioned in documents on the decision and in U.S. news agency reports on the Pentagon decision -- by means of the Rapid Deployment Force about which you, comrade listeners, of course know. This force now numbers somewhere around 230,000 men comprising Rangers, crack troops, so to speak, colonial punitive Marines and so forth. And I think it is no accident, either, that the creation of the Central Command coincides with heightened military preparations in Western Europe, and in particular with preparations to deploy the new U.S. missiles there.

And, in fact, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has long spoken of least two wars which the United States should be able to wage: one in Europe, and the other precisely in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

Peace Movement

So another step forward is being made in realizing this warmongering concept. Revealing, too, however, is the resistance aroused by that step among public opinion and government circles in many countries of Asia and Africa. The movement there to turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone has already become literally unanimous and the Americans, by their latest decision, have themselves, as it were, unwittingly given a stimulus to the spread of the struggle to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. And this struggle is merging and becoming more and more closely interlaced with the general antiwar movement.

[Nebrasov] Looking back over the year, and this year is coming to an end, comrades, I think we should note one interesting, and very characteristic, feature: Throughout this year the coalition of worldwide peace-loving, antiwar forces has been taking shape and gaining more and more in strength. This coalition has included capitalist states, non-aligned states, public forces, peace champions, old peace organizations; there has been broad participation by the trade unions, and the political spectrum of the movement is exceptionally broad. During the last few months of the year, on the eve of Christmas, that holiday, so to speak, which according to the Christian religion should be a season of goodwill to people, the champions of peace have carried out more and more activity in the defense of peace. Sometimes the most unexpected circles become engaged in the movement. A few days ago in the United States for example, there was a conference of Catholic bishops. In the United States there are over 50 million Catholics, so this conference represents a real force. And at this conference a message to all U.S. Catholics was drawn up in which the bishops raised the question of the moral aspect of nuclear war. They said quite plainly that no form of using nuclear weapons could be morally justified. The authors of the message insist on effective measures being taken to achieve an agreement with Moscow on disarmament, in this case nuclear disarmament, and they demand that the United States not be the first to use nuclear weapons and that it agree to freeze them as a first step. You see what a generally positive program this is, and from whose lips we hear it: from people who, heading the Catholic Church in a large country, have been extremely far removed not only from progressive views, but also from any political activity at all.

[Vedenyapin] Vadim Nikolayevich, it is recognized everywhere that this is perhaps the first time, and not perhaps but certainly, the first time that Catholics in the United States have expressed their opinion so unanimously on questions of war and peace. Well, in rounding up our program today, I would like to remind listeners that this is our last program this year. It has not been a simple year; it has been complex. It has shown that side by side with the growing danger of war and increasing attempts by militarist circles in the West to complicate the international situation, the antiwar movement has been growing in strength worldwide.

And in conclusion I would like to recall the words spoken by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov from the lofty tribune of the festive session in the Kremlin: Our country favors broad and fruitful cooperation, free of diktat and interference in the affairs of others, among all peoples of the planet for their mutual advantage and for the good of all mankind. The Soviet Union will do everything it can to secure for this and future generations a calm and peaceful future. That is the aim of our policy, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said, and we will not diverge from it.

At this point, comrades, we take our leave of you. We thank you all for listening and will meet you again in the new year.

TASS DESCRIBES U.S. CONGRESS SESSION AS 'HAWKISH'

Appropriations Viewed

LD240044 Moscow TASS in English 2245 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 24 TASS -- The 97th U.S. Congress ended its sittings on Thursday [23 Dec]. Its latest session will by right go down in the history of the country's supreme legislative body as particularly "hawkish" and demonstrative of the class, undemocratic character of vaunted American democracy. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, in the course of the session the law-makers approved a record military budget in U.S. peacetime history, scrapped programs for creating new jobs and at the same time voted for a considerable rise in their own incomes.

Having approved unheard-of appropriations for the arms buildup, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR points out, the Congress drastically cut back spending on domestic social programs. Doing the bidding of the administration, the senators and house members set aside for the Pentagon 232 billion dollars during the current fiscal year, a 26.7 billion dollar rise over the last fiscal year. This money will be used only for specific military programs, primarily programs to develop up-to-date weapons of mass destruction. The total "ceiling" of military spending was fixed at 263 billion dollars.

Reagan on End of Session

LD240042 Moscow TASS in English 2324 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

U.S. President Reagan gave on Thursday [23 Dec] a press conference, timed to coincide with the completion of the session of the U.S. Congress. The head of the U.S. Administration expressed satisfaction with the results of the session, which had approved a huge military budget and cut back social spending. At the same time Reagan was displeased with the fact that the law makers had refused to approve appropriations on the production of the MX missile in full. Neither was he happy over the fact that the house alone had approved his so-called Caribbean initiative. This issue, Reagan said, will assume priority on the agenda of the Congress next year.

Reagan assured the journalists that his economic program would begin working any moment now and that next year the United States was bound to begin pulling out of the crisis. Anyway, he gave a similar promise on the eve of 1982, and here the year is already running out with no end of the crisis in sight.

The President refused to confirm or deny the press reports that the deficit of the U.S. federal budget in the current fiscal year would reach 190 billion dollars. He admitted, however, that the most important factor in the growth of deficit was economic recession besetting the country. According to him, the huge federal debt, with interest on it alone amounting to 100 billion dollars a year, also played a great role in boosting the deficit. However, he never mentioned that the main force pushing up the deficit was the escalation of military spending, approved by the Congress at the level of 23 billion dollars this year.

Neither did the President have anything to boast about in foreign policy. This policy is known to be rooted in the arms race, the aggravation of tension in various parts of the world and confrontation with the Soviet Union, which, as Reagan himself had to admit, had provoked acute differences between the United States and its allies.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL REJECTS 'PENTAGON-TYPE LOGIC'

LD242020 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1830 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 24 Dec (TASS) -- The newspaper PRAVDA publishes the following editorial article in the 25 December issue under the heading "Pentagon-Type Logic":

"It is known that truth is discovered by comparing various opinions. It is implied that those taking part in its elucidation reasonably weigh the reciprocal arguments "for" and "against." However, this approach is for one who is going to take the trouble to approach the matter seriously. It is far easier and more convenient to present one's position as the truth if one argues that there is no other position. This method is often resorted to particularly when people try to prove what cannot be proved. This approach is not so serious when it is a case of, let us say, relations between two people. However, when it is a question of state policy, of the relations between countries, this is already very serious and at times dangerous. The unavoidable question here is: What aim is being pursued.

"All this comes to mind in the light of the rejoinders continually being expressed at various official levels in Washington that the United States does nothing but concern itself with peace while the ideas of the USSR, they say, are aimed in the absolutely opposite direction. A typical and very significant example of this is the recent verbose speech by Secretary of Defense Weinberger in the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

"The speech contains several references to certain threatening Soviet strategic doctrines, all kinds of arguments [vykladka] of a purely military-technical nature and other similar "arguments." Yet if one looks a little more closely, it turns out that this appearance is necessary in order to assert with unusual ease that the Soviet Union allegedly intends to be the first to make use of a nuclear strike, to unleash nuclear war; and the United States is directly doing everything possible in order to "restrain" the USSR. In this specific instance, the secretary stubbornly tried to prove that there was simply no way that the Pentagon could carry out this peace-making mission without the new "MX" missiles, and Congress absolutely had to cough up the money for its production.

"Lost in the maze of such arguments, an uninformed person cannot help but come to the conclusion that perhaps the USSR really does have such intentions. Indeed, this is the sort of person at which such arguments are aimed. However, anyone who is even slightly familiar with the policy of the USSR and its specific proposals knows that throughout the entire post-war period, the Soviet Union has consistently and persistently championed the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from nation's arsenals. If this has not come about, it is primarily a result of the distinctly negative attitude of the United States.

"It turns out that the U.S. defense secretary simply did not notice, or overlooked, the fact that the USSR has unilaterally pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Perhaps the secretary was not informed about it in time, just as he was not informed about the fact that for its part, the United States refuses to give the same pledge! Hardly. Things are evidently in a bad way if you have to show such a scornful attitude toward millions of citizens of your own country, who despite all the obstacles that are put in their way and surrounded by the pale of militarist propaganda, still have an idea, even from the scraps of information they receive, of the true stance of the Soviet Union.

"One gets the feeling that someone in Washington has stoutly armed himself with deceit. The guiding rule there is obvious: Deceit is to be taken without fail every day, and suddenly something will stick in the mind of the listener or reader, who is naturally alarmed by the future, who asks himself what the next day will be like for his country and for the whole world.

"For these aims, you may keep silent about the other side's position, ignore public opinion in your own country and in other countries, and fail to take logic into consideration -- just to wrest allocations for yet another weapons system, to maintain the frenzied rate of the arms race that you have adopted. For this purpose, all means are fine, including the use of the highest legislative body, as happened in the present case. All the same, the U.S. secretary of defense and those who think like him should observe elementary decency when they try to describe the position of the Soviet Union on cardinal questions that affect the interests of all mankind, questions of war and peace. To hide the truth about Soviet policy from people is difficult, nay impossible."

GROMYKO RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR 24 DECEMBER

LD241432 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1415 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 24 Dec (TASS) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, today received Arthur Hartman, U.S. ambassador to the USSR, at the latter's request. Their conversation touched on certain questions concerning Soviet-American relations, including some concerning the talks that are being conducted in Geneva between the sides of the limitation of nuclear arms. Stressing the importance of the new constructive initiatives put forward by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech at the festivities devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko urged the American side to study these proposals seriously, bearing in mind the possibility of achieving mutually acceptable accords at the Geneva talks.

TASS REPORTS PRESIDENT'S POPULARITY 'DIMINISHES'

WALL STREET JOURNAL Criticism

LD240058 Moscow TASS in English 2327 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] New York December 24 TASS -- The Reagan administration has a poor showing by the middle of its term. The economy of the country, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL says, is in the deepest recession in the post-war period, the deficit of the federal budget is the largest in U.S. history and bankruptcies and unemployment have reached the highest level since 1942. Appropriations on domestic programs, from health protection at work to environmental protection, have suffered such cutbacks that even those who advocated them have raised their eye-brows. Foreign policy presents a similar picture, the newspaper of the U.S. business community states. Reagan's strategy is based almost entirely on a tough attitude to the Soviet Union and a gigantic U.S. military buildup, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL notes. The hawkish rhetoric and militarist plans of the U.S. President have thrown U.S. relations both with friends and with foes out of kilter, the newspaper points out.

DES MOINES REGISTER Poll

LD270634 Moscow TASS in English 0634 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] New York December 27 TASS -- Trust in U.S. President Ronald Reagan, whose policy has led the country into the quagmire of a deep economic slump, diminishes even in those states where he got a considerable backing at the 1980 elections. According to the data of a public opinion poll taken by the newspaper DES MOINES REGISTER, 52 percent of Iowa residents are against Reagan's running for the second presidential term. In connection with the results of the opinion poll, THE UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL draws attention to the fact that if the regular presidential elections were held now, in Iowa the incumbent head of the White House would have suffered a defeat in the race against the leading candidates of the Democratic Party.

MOSCOW TV REPORTS ON NEW PRC CONSTITUTION

LD232218 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 23 Dec 82

[From the "World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin -- audio only]

[Excerpt] The Chinese press has published documents which were adopted at the fifth session of the Chinese National People's Congress. The session adopted a new Constitution for the People's Republic of China. This is already the fourth PRC Constitution, and as it was pointed out, it distills the positive and negative experiences of the last 30 years.

The new Constitution points out that the peoples of China, led by the Communist Party, guided by Marxism-Leninism and the ideas of Mao Zedong will continue to keep firmly to the democratic dictatorship of the people and the socialist way. The new Constitution also says that the PRC will conduct an independent and autonomous foreign policy and follow the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

A whole set of addenda were included in the Constitution, which concern the structure of the state. The post of PRC President [presedatel], who, as it says, represents the state in domestic and foreign affairs, is reestablished. We recall that this post was eliminated during the period of the Cultural Revolution. A new body, the Central Military Council of the PRC, which leads all the armed forces of the country has been established. It has been announced that the president and the vice president of the PRC, as well as the chairman the Central Military Council are to be elected by the first session of the National People's Congress during the sixth convocation. The elections for the Assembly are planned for next April.

A special provision has been added to the new PRC Constitution according to which -- in case of necessity -- the state will establish special administrative regions. The administration of these regions will be established by the Chinese National People's Congress taking concrete conditions into account. It was explained at the session that this provision was included in the Constitution to facilitate the possibility of uniting Taiwan with the continental part of China.

The Constitution also includes an article permitting foreign enterprises and other foreign economic organizations to invest their capital in China.

USSR-PRC INTERBANK AGREEMENT SIGNED IN BEIJING

LD241111 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing December 24 TASS -- Talks have been held here between the Bank of China and the Bank for Foreign Trade of the USSR. The talks resulted in the signing of an inter-bank agreement on the way accounts are to be settled in the border trade between the USSR and the PRC.

U.S. 'PRESSING' JAPAN ON MILITARY, TRADE TIES

Technology for U.S. Weaponry

LD242036 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1443 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, 24 Dec (TASS) -- Business circles in Japan have given the "green light" to supplies of Japanese military technology to the United States. According to reports in the newspaper, MAINICHI, Yoshihiro Inayama, president of the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations, stated on Thursday at a press conference in Tokyo that "since Japan receives various kinds of technology from the United States, bilateral cooperation in this sphere can be achieved." He also pointed to the need for reviewing, should the necessity arise, the principles governing the refusal to export arms to which the Japanese Government has up to the present adhered.

In the summer of last year Washington officially demanded that Tokyo, as proof of its fidelity to the military alliance of the two countries, should place at the disposal of the Pentagon the latest technology in the production of semiconductors, integrated circuits, complex alloys, microprocessors, and so forth, which have been developed at Japanese enterprises.

Under pressure from the United States a U.S.-Japanese working group on technology was formed, which toward the end of October this year worked out recommendations to the two countries' governments envisaging the regulation of active exchange in this sphere.

By the beginning of December the leadership of the ministries of foreign affairs and of international trade and industry, and also the Directorate of National Defense, reached the same opinion: that "granting the Pentagon the latest achievements in the sphere of science and technology does not present any problems."

This decision, which the authors justified by the "specific relations" between the United States and Japan in the military sphere, virtually opened up the way for the use of Japanese technology in the creation of new U.S. arms systems.

Following the speech by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger in mid-December containing the insistent demand that Japan resolve the problem of giving military technology to the Pentagon, the matter proceeded apace.

Preparing the next gift for Washington, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, as TOKYO SHIMBUN has reported, "decided to start placing Japanese military technology at the disposal of the United States on the basis of the security agreement and agreements on mutual defense and aid."

The decision by the prime minister has now been given the support of the business world. The dangerous affair of military preparations has received a fresh stimulus.

Military Spending, Import Tariffs

LD251350 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 25 Dec 82

["Twisting of Arms" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 25 TASS -- Political news analyst Boris Chekhonin writes: The U.S. Administration has demonstrated visually again the real worth of its claims about its allegiance to the policy of respect for the rights of other peoples and non-interference in their domestic affairs. This time it is the Japanese people that found out the worth of the Reagan government's words -- as affecting themselves.

The other day the U.S. Senate adopted a resolution demanding that Japan should step up sharply its military spending. Tokyo was told, in the manner of an ultimatum, to increase appropriations for military purposes by an annual 10 to 12 percent in real terms, that is taking account of inflation.

But this was far from the only ultimatum made in the resolution. It also demanded that Japan should cover the cost of the upkeep of the numerous U.S. military bases in its own territory. Moreover, the Senate insisted that it was necessary for Japan to agree to another new role -- that of a military policeman in South East Asia.

The Senate resolution is far from the last manifestation of the policy of diktat, which Washington maintains with regard to sovereign countries, including Japan. U.S. President Reagan himself recently sent Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone a special letter demanding consent to the lifting of or substantial reductions in tariffs on imports from the United States. As a result, starting from April 1, Japan will have to reduce its customs duties on 40 types of farm produce and 28 types of manufactures.

Maybe, for its part Washington is going to relax its protectionist policy in return? Nothing of the kind. Various Congressional committees are now examining more than 100 bills towards "containing foreign competitors", mainly those operating out of Japan.

What prompted this fresh series of acts of crude political and economic pressure on Japan by U.S. legislative and executive agencies? The answer is provided by the Japanese press. The Reagan administration, writes TOKYO SHIMBUN, is going to make Japan the scapegoat for the failures of its economic policy. It is exactly with this aim that Washington is trying to make Japan shoulder a greater burden of military expenditures, open unimpeded access to its market for foreign goods and at the same time put up with U.S. protectionist measures.

How did the Japanese public react to these measures of the White House? Expressing widely shared opinion, the influential newspaper MAINICH writes about the wave of outrage over U.S. diktat, which has swept Japan these days. The U.S. demands, it emphasises, will not meet with understanding from the Japanese people.

Increased U.S. Purchases

LD230606 Moscow TASS in English 0600 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, December 23 TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has sent a personal message to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan, demanding that Tokyo increase the purchases of U.S. goods, tobacco products, in particular. This is reported by the Japanese press with reference to government circles.

The newspaper JAPAN TIMES points out that a Japanese Government spokesman has stated in this connection that Ronald Reagan's letter reflects the toughness of Washington's stand with regard to the trade contradictions between the two countries. In the current year the U.S. deficit in trade with its Far Eastern partner will exceed 20,000 million dollars, according to official estimates.

SHUBNIKOV APPOINTED NEW AMBASSADOR TO DPRK

OW230641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 82 First Edition p 8

["Chronicle" -- headline]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Nikolay Mikhaylovich Shubnikov as the USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Gleb Aleksandrovich Krullin from his responsibilities as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in connection with a transfer to other work.

BIRYUKOV REACTS TO U.S. AFGHANISTAN REPORT

LD231614 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 23 Dec 82

["What 'Political Settlement' They in Washington Are After" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 23 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

The U.S. Department of State has undertaken yet another clumsy attempt to discredit the Soviet foreign policy and at the same time whitewash the policy of the American Administration in the Near East. On the occasion of the third anniversary of the introduction into Afghanistan of a limited Soviet military contingent at the request of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the U.S. State Department brought forth "a special report," while U.S. Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Lawrence Eagleburger held a press conference where he made remarks in that connection. He asserted that allegedly the United States strives for a political settlement of the Afghan problem, displaying "care" for the destiny of the Afghan people, while the Soviet Union acts in the opposite direction -- seeks "to deal a strike on the USA", create "a grave threat to U.S. and Western interests in the strategic region of the Persian Gulf."

Without citing other fabrications by "man No. three as U.S. Department of State," as the American press calls him, we shall touch upon the main thing. The United States has never striven and does not strive now for political settlement of the Afghan problem. Moreover, the United States has been and remains its primary cause, the main force which masterminds, encourages and directs imperialist interference into internal affairs of sovereign Afghanistan, which in the recent years acquired the character of an undeclared war. The aim of that interference, starting from 1970s, has always remained unchanged: to impose upon Afghanistan a regime, suitable to Washington, a regime that would be at the service of Washington, a regime that would be at the service of American interests in that region, to turn that country into a anti-Soviet advanced post. It is not accidental that the newspaper WASHINGTON POST described the victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan, along with the downfall of the shah in Iran, as a "failure" of the American policy in that region.

What "striving for a political settlement" may they in Washington harp on, while intensifying interference into internal affairs of Afghanistan, and building up support and assistance to hired bandits? Did Eagleburger imply hired thugs, who spill the blood not only of revolutionaries but also rank-and-file Afghans, who destroy economic structures which are of vital significance to the very existence of the people, when he said that activities of those "insurgents" deserve support not only of the American Administration but also of the "whole free world"?

"Political settlement" which they in Washington speak of is indeed just a standing phrase which is used there to cover up the line of continuation of imperialist interference into affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the region as a whole. Not settlement, but interference, not peace and stability, but tension and conflicts -- that is what really needs [as received] Washington which conducts the imperialists course of "protecting U.S. vital interests" in that region.

If they in Washington really strive for a political settlement of the political situation around Afghanistan, the way to that settlement was opened by well-known proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which enlisted support of the broad international public. Above all, intervention from outside should be terminated, an end should be put to interference into Afghanistan's internal affairs, to obstacles which are raised to the efforts of the Afghan Government aimed at attaining mutually-acceptable accords with the neighbours.

Only then it will be possible to consider the question of withdrawal from Afghanistan of the Soviet military contingent, the question which Mr. Eagleburger would like to have in place of a genuine settlement of the problem.

AFGHANISTAN DELEGATION VISITS TAJIKISTAN

LD260438 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] A meeting of the Soviet-Afghan Friendship Association was held today in Dushanbe, the capital of Tajikistan. A party-state delegation from Afghanistan took part in it. The delegation is here enroute to Afghanistan after the anniversary celebrations in Moscow. Comrade Nabiyeu, first secretary of the republican Communist Party Central Committee, greeted the guests. The guests visited Nurek and acquainted themselves with the Brezhnev Ges in Nurek and the Kommunizm Kolkhoz in Ordzhonikidzeskiy Rayon.

Karmel Concludes Visit

GF261940 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] As we have already announced, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, who was in Tajikistan, was received by the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee on 26 December. Friendly talks were held. Attending the talks were Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, and other DRA guests.

On behalf of communists and all workers of the republic, Comrade Nabiyeu, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, cordially welcomed the distinguished guests and wished the DRA and the DRA people further success in completing the tasks specified by the April Revolution. He also told them about the economic and social achievements of the republic's workers as a part of the unified fraternal family of the Soviet peoples.

Babrak Karmal expressed appreciation for the warm hospitality accorded to the DRA state and party delegation. He spoke about the struggle of the Afghan people for realizing the objectives of the April Revolution.

The meeting was attended by members and candidate members of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, deputy chairmen of the republic's Council of Ministers and responsible workers of the organs of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee.

On this same day, the members of the DRA state and party delegation visited sites of interest in the capital of Tajikistan and viewed an exhibition of Tajik SSR national economic products. Babrak Karmal wrote some words in the visitors book at the exhibition. He wished the Tajik people further success in fulfilling the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Babrak Karmal and Keshtmand planted a tree at [words indistinct] of the Tajik SSR national economic products exhibition in memory of their visit to Soviet Tajikistan.

The DRA state and party delegation left Dushanbe for home on 26 December. At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers, the delegation participated in celebrations in Moscow marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The delegation stayed in Tajikistan for a few days.

At the airport which was decorated with the state flags of the USSR, the Tajik SSR and the DRA and [word indistinct] of the Soviet-Afghan friendship, the distinguished guests: Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA revolutionary council; and Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA council of ministers, were seen off by Comrades Babayev, Bobosadykova, Dadabayev, Dedov, Karmyshev, (Maskamov), Nabiyeu, Perventsev, Khaydarov, Kholov, Novichkov, Sultanov, Shakarimov; Comrade Zaripova, deputy chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrades Gapurov, Grishina and (Kashlapkov), deputy chairmen of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers; and [words indistinct].

The DRA guests were also seen off by the representatives of the republic capital's community and Afghan students studying in the higher educational institutions in Dushanbe. The Soviet ambassador to the DRA, Tabeyev, departed with the DRA delegation. The DRA ambassador in the Soviet Union, Mangal, left Dushanbe on the same day.

DRA'S DOST OPENS CONSULATE IN TASHKENT

LD230700 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0454 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Kabul, Dec 22, BAKHTAR -- Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the DRA, opened the Afghan General Consulate in Tashkent today. Among those who attended this glorious ceremony were A.U. Salimov, secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee of Soviet Uzbekistan, M.T. Tursunov, deputy premier, B. Abdurazakov, minister of foreign affairs of Uzbekistan, some members of the council of ministers and party and state authorities of Soviet Uzbekistan, and general consul of the DRA in Tashkent.

At the opening ceremony, minister of foreign affairs of the DRA, minister of foreign affairs of Soviet Uzbekistan, general consul of the DRA in Tashkent and a representative of students delivered speeches on the ever further expansion of good neighbourly relations between the DRA and the Soviet Union.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ON AID TO AFGHANISTAN

PM241103 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 5 December in the Second Edition on page 5 carries a 1,000-word article entitled "Proven by Shalang" by G. Musayelyan tracing the history of the Shalang tunnel built in the DRA with Soviet assistance and going on to outline current measures to develop the Afghan economy, particularly in the sphere of the mining industry, power, transportation and agriculture. The role of Soviet technical and financial assistance is emphasized and contrasted with the "ideological sabotage" against the DRA in which a "sinister alliance of enemies under the umbrella of the stars and strips" is allegedly engaged.

CHEKHONIN VIEWS DECEPTION OF AFGHAN EMIGRES

PM231201 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 11 December on page 3 carries a 1,500-word Delhi-Moscow report entitled "Insight" by B. Chekhonin. The report, part one of two, quotes Afghan emigres at the DRA embassy in Delhi seeking repatriation, having been "deceived" by "Afghan counterrevolutionaries." Chekhonin cites one emigre's rejection of the version of the fighting in the DRA as told to him by an Afghan "freedom fighter" in Delhi, and the report concludes by pointing to similar refutations by the Indian mass media.

The 1,000-word second report under the same heading, carried in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA on 12 December on page 3, describes "subversive activity" by Afghan counter-revolutionaries working with "reactionary organizations" in India and in a number of Arab countries with "pro-U.S. regimes."

DETAILS OF U.S.-PAKISTAN MILITARY 'DEAL'

LD231502 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] New Delhi December 23 TASS -- Some details of the military-strategic deal closed during the recent visit to the U.S. of the president of Pakistan, Ziaul Haq, have leaked into the Indian press.

Under this deal, Pakistan will place its territory at the disposal of the U.S. Central Command which is in charge of operations of the Rapid Deployment Force in the Persian Gulf zone and South-west Asia. The newspaper INDIAN EXPRESS reports today that 60 American military experts will soon arrive from Egypt to Pakistan, who will start setting up secret electronic tracking stations to ensure military operations in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, as well as to collect espionage information about the countries of Southwest and South Asia.

According to INDIAN EXPRESS, this step is part of the U.S. plan to ensure its strategic interests in this region which is rich in natural resources.

Local observers point out that Pakistan is participating ever more actively in pursuing the U.S. aggressive policy in Southwest Asia. The territory of that country has long been used for waging an "undeclared war" against Afghanistan. Now it is planned to turn it into a place d'armes of the U.S. military in the region.

INDIA, PAKISTAN DISCUSS NORMALIZING RELATIONS

LD251540 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] New Delhi December 25 TASS -- Indian-Pakistani talks on normalising bilateral relations have come to a close here. The sides made terms about the status of the bilateral commission, agreement on whose formation was reached last November. Among other tasks, the commission is to facilitate the development of cooperation between India and Pakistan in the economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields.

At the same time commentators draw attention to the fact that the sides failed to reach agreement on other problems, in particular the issue of a peace treaty between the two countries. The local press blames this on the Pakistani side. THE INDIAN EXPRESS said that the issue of allowing the use of bases and other military facilities to other states had been the stumbling-block at the talks. Pakistan, as is known, is being drawn ever deeper into the orbit of the aggressive policy of the United States.

SOVIET WARSHIPS PAY VISIT TO BOMBAY

PM221621 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Dec 82 Second Edition p 3

[Subcommander A. Galyshevskiy report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] A detachment of ships of the Pacific fleet consisting of the cruiser Minsk, the large antisubmarine ship Tashkent and the tanker Boris Butoma under the command of Rear Adm R.L. Dymov visited the port of Bombay from 11 to 14 December. The cruiser Minsk was visited by Yu.M. Vorontsov, Soviet ambassador to India, and Indian officials. The guests were shown the ship.

A meeting with Indian Navy officers took place on board the cruiser Minsk. A group of Soviet officers made a return visit to the training cruiser (Maysor).

HANOI JOURNAL ON PRC POLICY TOWARD SRV, USSR

LD230002 Moscow TASS in English 1611 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi December 22 TASS -- TAP CHI CONG SAN, the theoretical and political journal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam ("Communist Journal"), has published an article analysing China's policy in Southeast Asia and other regions of the world after the 12th congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC).

Writing of the state of Vietnamese-Chinese relations, the journal says specifically that Beijing is talking of some "Vietnamese aggression". It was even said in the political report to the 12th congress that "Vietnam has captured Kampuchea, is following a policy of expansion in Indochina and Southeast Asia and incessantly stages provocations on the Chinese frontier."

Comparing these assertions, on the one hand, and real facts on the other, the journal asks: Who used Pol Pot's twenty three divisions to attack Vietnam from the south-west and to practise a policy of genocide in Kampuchea? Who threw 600,000 Chinese troops into action to attack Vietnam from the north? Who seized the Paracel Islands belonging to Vietnam? Who stages daily provocations, attacks, and occupies the territory of northern border districts of Vietnam? Who allows his planes and ships to violate the airspace and territorial waters of Vietnam? Who is waging a subversive war against Vietnam? Who is helping Pol Pot butchers in their actions against the people of Kampuchea? Who is engaged in subversion in Laos? To this the journal answers: it is clear that all this is being done by the Chinese authorities which are going ahead with their policy hostile to the Vietnamese people and to the peoples of Indochina.

The attempts made at the 12th congress of the CPC that "China has never had a single soldier in any country, has never seized even an inch of anyone's territory and has never encroached on anyone's sovereignty" cannot be reconciled with the following facts: China's Army occupies the Paracel Islands belonging to Vietnam, Chinese troops occupy tens of thousands of square kilometres of Burmese territory and thousands of square kilometres of Indian territory, China uses the local Chinese (Huaqiao's) and different organisations for subversion in Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, etc.

China's connections with the USA are regarded in Beijing from a strategic point of view, although they complain in Beijing that relations between China and the United States are overcast with "dark clouds" created by the Taiwan issue.

The journal says that the political report to the congress left open the door to negotiations with the Soviet Union on the normalisation of Sino-Soviet relations. But such talks are made conditional on a number of preliminary demands which go (?beyond) the framework [words indistinct] (?PRC) relations.

Among the problems mentioned by Beijing as "obstacles" to the normalisation of Soviet-Chinese relations and as topics for discussion at Soviet-Chinese talks are problems relating to third countries and having nothing to do with China. Those are sovereign and independent countries. The fact that the Chinese leadership is trying to raise in its talks with the Soviet Union questions concerning Vietnam, Kampuchea, Afghanistan and Mongolia constitutes interference in the internal affairs of these countries and is a doubtless manifestation of hegemonism.

SHALYGIN COMMENTS ON ANDROPOV, JARUZELSKI MEETING

LD241610 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] The general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, Yuriy Andropov, met here in Moscow the first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party, Wojciech Jaruzelski, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland. Here is a comment from our observer Yuriy Shalygin:

Over the last few days the Soviet leader has talked in Moscow with the leaders of Bulgaria, the GDR, and a number of other socialist countries. Of course, all these meetings are important to further cooperation in the socialist community, but at the same time, as we can judge by world press comments, the Soviet-Polish meeting has attracted particular attention. Why? Because, as Wojciech Jaruzelski said, Poland has found itself at the forward line of the global front of class struggle.

Poland is in a difficult situation now. It has to do much to get out of the crisis which by and large has been caused by actions of antisocialist forces, who prepared the counterrevolutionary takeover in the country. Poland is being exposed to unbridled ideological aggression and economic blockade put up by the United States and some of its NATO allies. Their aim is to rekindle chaos and aggravate the crisis in Poland. Under these conditions it is exceedingly important to reemphasize clearly, as was done at the meeting in Moscow, that the Soviet Union is supporting the struggle for the communists and working people of Poland for consolidating socialism and overcoming the crisis. Much is being written and said about Soviet-Polish relations in the world. Continuous attempts have been made to distort the nature of these relations, depict them as interference by the Soviet Union. Wojciech Jaruzelski dismissed insinuations of this sort recently when he declared that what's alleged to be Soviet interference is in fact the stable shipment of goods and commodities, the guarantee of credits and orders, ensuring the operation of the bulk of Poland's production capacities. And speaking a few days ago here in Moscow, the Polish leader again described this support by the Soviet Union as invaluable for his country. Soviet-Polish relations, he said, rest on mutual respect and equality and are characterized by mutual understanding and trust.

The past months have seen ample proof of the fact that the anti-Polish campaign launched by Washington pursues a variety of goals: It is exploiting the Polish card to undermine the socialist community, frustrate trade and economic ties between countries with different social systems and justify its war doctrines and military preparations. In short, it is using it in a cynical game against many nations and universal peace and in these conditions it is very important that at the Soviet-Polish meeting in Moscow, just as at Yuriy Andropov's meetings with the leaders of other socialist countries, the intention was reiterated to accelerate joint efforts for peace and counteract the imperialist policy of arms drive and confrontation.

USSR-POLAND TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED IN MOSCOW

LD232242 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Trade between the Soviet Union and Poland is to grow by nearly 9 percent next year and amounts to R9.7 billion. This is provided for by a protocol signed here in Moscow earlier today. Soviet supplies will continue to account for the bulk of Poland's demand for oil, gas, metals, timber and cotton.

POLAND'S MALINOWSKI, BAYBAKOV HOLD MOSCOW TALKS

Agroindustrial Cooperation

PM271327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] There was a meeting 17 December between N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and R. Malinowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. Questions of expanding USSR-Polish cooperation in the development of the agroindustrial complex were discussed during a friendly conversation. Taking part in the conversation was Polish Ambassador to the USSR S. Kociolek.

Meets Others 14-20 Dec

PM271139 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 21 Dec 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Working Visit"]

[Text] A Polish delegation headed by R. Malinowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, was in the Soviet Union from 14 through 20 December at the invitation of the USSR Government. The delegation had meetings with Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and called on N.K. Babaykov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan. The Polish ambassador to the USSR, S. Kociolek, took part in the conversations, which were held in a friendly atmosphere. The delegation familiarized itself with the work of the USSR's agroindustrial complex. There was an exchange of opinions on further cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of the development of national agroindustrial complexes.

Business talks were held with USSR Minister of Agriculture V.K. Mesyats, USSR Minister of Meat and Dairy Industry S.F. Antonov, USSR Minister of Food Industry V.P. Lein, Tsentrosoyuz Chairman A.A. Smirnov, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade N.D. Komarov and First Deputy Minister of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building E. A. Kalinin.

The delegation visited the exhibition of national economic achievements and individual enterprises of the dairy and food industries. The guests from Poland acquainted themselves with the work experience of the Vladimir Ilich Kolkhoz in Moscow Oblast's Leninskiy Rayon. V.I. Konotop, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Obkom, and farm managers, specialists and workers took part in a conversation. The delegation also visited the Zarya Kommunizma state pedigree stock plant in the Moscow area. The delegation had a meeting at the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

USTINOV GREETES YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S ARMY

LD232330 Moscow Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Dmitriy Ustinov, marshal of the Soviet Union and Soviet defense minister, has sent sincere greetings to all members of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] on the occasion of the YPA's 41st anniversary. In a telegram to Admiral Branko Mamula, Yugoslav federal secretary for defence, he writes: (?Soviet) soldiers and officers express [words indistinct] (?armed) forces of our countries will in the future develop in the interests of peace and socialism. I wish the members of the YPA (?continued) successes in carrying out their military [words indistinct] and defense might of socialist Yugoslavia.

ZLATORUNSKIY VIEWS U.S. VISIT OF JORDAN'S HUSAYN

LD240236 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 23 Dec 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] President Reagan gave a welcoming speech on the occasion of Jordanian monarch King Husayn ibn Talal's arrival in the United States, in which he said: One of the nicest customs in the Middle East is the traditional salutation, peace be on you. Now we are thinking of peace a great deal.

The terrible hypocrisy of the present master of the White House is demonstrated in the whole of American policy in the Middle East, particularly at present, of which Reagan is talking. The present time is characterized by the onslaught of Zionist Israel, the United States' partner in strategic cooperation, in Lebanon, the barbaric extermination of the civilian Lebanese and Palestinians and the containment by Washington's representatives in the United Nations of every resolution that even merely condemns the aggressor -- let alone those resolutions that call for imposing sanctions against Israel according to the UN Charter. Lastly, the present is characterized by the increasingly rigid U.S. course on the Palestinians and their legitimate demands.

As regards U.S.-Jordanian relations, it is possible to say that a high-ranking official in the United States made a statement prior to the present visit of King Husayn, in which he said that if Jordan wants to acquire arms it should make political concessions. This is the customary manner in U.S. policy.

However, this is not all. We would like to recall that Jordan, like Saudi Arabia, was on President Carter's list as a candidate for joining the Camp David's deal, which freed the hands of the Israeli aggressors and in fact conferred a legitimate character on Tel Aviv's occupation of Arab territories. In spite of the fact that the Arab countries described this deal as treason that has no link to the peace processes in the Middle East, Carter's successor, Reagan, will never have his mind at ease until he brings another Arab country into Camp David, be it Jordan, Lebanon or any other Arab country, hence, the ideas of peace the American way, or the Camp David way naturally, that lately have come to the mind of the White House master.

Kalyagin Views Visit

LD232104 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 23 Dec 82

[From 'The World Today' program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] The visit by King Husayn of Jordan to Washington is continuing. He held talks with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, as well as with U.S. President Reagan. According to an administration spokesman, the talks concentrated on the so-called Reagan plan for the Near East. Strong pressure was put on the Jordanian king in an attempt to persuade him to support the Washington initiative, which is a prolongation of the Camp David deal. In order to convince King Husayn, the American leader promised to increase arms supplies to Jordan. Husayn held meetings with the chiefs of staff of the three branches of the U.S. Armed Forces. He also visited the Pentagon. [Film clip shows Husayn with Shultz at a public meeting and Husayn entering the Pentagon] But as observers point out, the king of Jordan refused to commit himself to anything.

Reagan Plan Not Supported

LD241030 Moscow TASS in English 1002 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent A. Lyutiy reports:

King Husayn of Jordan has completed his official visit to the United States where he held talks with President Ronald Reagan, Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

According to White House and State Department spokesmen, the talks focussed on the situation in the Middle East, specifically on the so-called "Middle East plan" of Reagan. Washington exerted strong pressure on the Jordanian king in a bid to win his support for the American "initiative" which is justly assessed in the Arab world as a slightly retouched version of the separate Camp David deal which has nothing to do with a genuine settlement in the region. A highly placed representative of the administration admitted at a press conference that the White House wanted Jordan, which enjoys prestige, to participate in the implementation of Washington's "Middle East plan".

The American side resorted to its favourite "stick and carrot" tactics. The question of arms sales to Jordan, first of all deliveries of F-16 fighter-bombers, was made directly dependent on Husayn's unconditional support for the U.S. "Middle East plan".

But the pressure tactics did not bring the desired results. The administration's representative told the press conference that King Husayn did not request American arms. Besides, according to UPI agency, Husayn, apparently, rejected Reagan's call to join the Camp David process.

The American-Jordanian talks in Washington demonstrated once again the U.S. "double standard" with regard to "aid" to countries in the region. Washington attaches to such "aid" to Arab countries various unacceptable conditions, while extending unconditional financial and military support for the Israeli expansionists. The latest evidence of that is the Congressional decision to increase U.S. military and economic aid to Tel Aviv in the current financial year by 400 million dollars bringing it up to 2.6 billion dollars. 1.76 billion dollars out of that sum is granted to Israeli hawks gratis.

Talks End

LD240910 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] In Washington talks have ended between President Ronald Reagan and King Husayn of Jordan. The foreign news agencies report that the American leader failed to persuade King Husayn to participate in the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations on so-called Palestinian autonomy, which is designed to perpetuate Israeli occupation. Palestinians reject this plan. A spokesman for the American Administration has said that the king was worried about the continuing construction of Israeli militarized settlements on occupied Arab lands.

SHEFTUNOV COMMENTS ON U.S. MIDEAST MANEUVERS

GF251821 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1200 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union has repeatedly presented proposals for averting nuclear war. Our country officially declared that it would never take the initiative in using nuclear armaments. This decision by the Soviet Union was unanimously endorsed by all the USSR representatives last Wednesday in their peace message. But the United States has refrained from reciprocating.

Besides this, some months ago, President Reagan agreed on some ways to resolve problems of security, the aims of which are to prepare for the advent of a prolonged nuclear war. This barbaric plan can be implemented immediately. Washington not only does not wish to reduce its nuclear arsenal, but wants to increase production of such armaments as well as to deploy them in all corners of the globe, particularly in the near Middle East and in the vicinity of Iran.

For example, the military maneuvers by the United States in the Persian Gulf, codenamed Jade Tiger, which took place at the beginning of this month, are eloquent proof of the fact. During these maneuvers, the nuclear aircraft carrier Enterprise and airplanes used for carrying nuclear weapons also participated. The military bases in Diego Garcia, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Bahrain and all the countries of Southeast Asia have been earmarked as the venues for a nuclear war. In these areas, the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force has been stationed and its numbers have been greatly increased.

The belligerent military policy of the United States is (?abetted) by the monopolistic circles of these countries. In his report at the grand session held on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union, the CPSU general secretary said: The Soviet Union will leave no stone unturned to ensure a peaceful future for the present generation and for posterity. This is the aim of our policy and we will not deviate from it.

POPOV ASSESSES EGYPTIAN POLICY IN 1982

LD240024 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1630 GMT 19 Dec 82

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by IZVESTIYA political observer Stanislav Kondrashov]

[Text] Our "Panorama" is the next to the last one of 1982. It is time to sum up the results of the year, which you certainly could not call a straightforward one. At the beginning of June the most dramatic event was the Israeli intervention in Lebanon. Egypt was not directly involved in it, but indirectly it was the as-Sadat policy of separate peacemaking with Israel which paved the way north for Begin's army. Egypt is the major Arab country, and its stance and policy have a substantial influence on the development of the situation in the Near East. How do the year's results look for Egypt? Andrey Popov talks about this in a report from Cairo.

[Begin video recording] For Egypt, 1982 was a year which determined, as it were, the basic guidelines for the country's further development. Let us analyze the main events of the last 12 months.

We'll start with the economy. President Mubarak inherited contradictions from the as-Sadat regime which had reached their apogee, embracing virtually all aspects of Egyptian society's life. The open door policy to Western capital has brought the country into total dependence on foreign capital investment. For a long time the state sector of the economy has been at a dead end. One of President Mubarak's first measures in the economic sphere was a national seminar held this spring. The state sector, it was stated during the seminar, was and remains the backbone of Egypt's economy. Literally the other day a law was adopted banning the creation of new commercial banks belonging to other countries. The fact that the National Assembly -- the country's parliament -- has adopted a plan for economic development in 1982-87 is important, in the opinion of specialists.

At the beginning of this year a wave of sensational disclosures connected with the flaws in the open door policy swept the country.

Rogues of various shades who had used their official position and their connections, including relatives, to illegally build up fortunes and whose speculative activities had gone unpunished, which caused direct economic damage to the state, were repeatedly convicted. The fact that the present leadership makes a critical assessment of the results of the country's economic development during the open doors period speaks of a more realistic approach to solving economic problems.

Now let's examine the internal political situation in Egypt. The whole of 1982 was spent under a state of emergency declared after as-Sadat's murder and recently extended again. At the same time, however, many prominent opposition politicians, progressive journalists, teachers and public figures were released from prison. In the spring of this year two papers, which had previously been banned, AL-AHALI and ASH-SHA'B, began to come out in Egypt. The reaction to the events in Lebanon was quite indicative of the internal political situation in the country. During all the tense days of the Palestinian and Lebanese struggle in Beirut, representatives of the opposition parties, in spite of the state of emergency in the country, held gatherings and meetings and organized an aid for the fighters. It must be noted that demonstrations on the streets of Cairo and other towns in support of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples were banned, and attempts to hold them were curtailed with batons and tear gas.

Let's take a look at the Egyptian leadership's foreign policy course. On 25 April, 1982 a significant event took place in the life of the Egyptian people: the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied Sinai Peninsula. However, one set of occupiers was replaced by another. A contingent of American troops were deployed in Sinai disguised as multinational forces. Moreover, the mandate of these troops has no time limit. The American strategists have thereby achieved their aim: American troops have obtained yet another foothold in the Near East. On leaving the Sinai the Israelis demanded that new Egyptian President Mubarak should come to Jerusalem so that this city would be recognized by him de facto as the capital of Israel. Mubarak, however, categorically rejected the Israeli leaders' invitation, demonstrating thereby that the times of As-Sadat in Egyptian-Israeli relations have passed. Moreover, after the unlamented events in Lebanon the country's leadership, under pressure from the Egyptian public, was forced to recall the Egyptian ambassador from Israel. Relations between the two countries grew somewhat more complicated.

At the same time, Egypt is trying to restore links with the Nonaligned Movement, which to some extent may enable it to get out of the isolation in which it found itself after the signing of the shameful Camp David agreement and President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. The course of Egypt's rapprochement with the Arab countries is important in the Egyptian leadership's foreign policy activity. The more realistic and balanced policy which Cairo has been talking about for a long time is now making its presence felt in the Egyptian newspapers. Articles which might be viewed by other Arab countries as in any way unfriendly have completely disappeared. Recently in the Egyptian papers it has been possible to find positive remarks in relation to the countries of the socialist camp. It would be wrong to think, however, that Egypt has radically changed its foreign policy. It has been and remains directed toward all-round links with the United States. At the moment, these relations permeate virtually all spheres of the country's life. [end video recording] [accompanying film shows Cairo street scenes and demonstrators being arrested. Popov reads his report while seated behind a desk in an office]

MOSCOW HOLDS 60TH ANNIVERSARY SESSION 23 DEC

Grishin Address

LD231942 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Excerpts] A festive session of the Moscow Gorkom and the Moscow City Soviet of People's Deputies, together with representatives of public organizations, working people of the capital and troops of the Moscow Garrison, devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, is being held today in the USSR Bolshoy Theater. There are also foreign guests at the session who have come to our country to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. In the presidium are Comrades Aliyev, Grishin, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Zimyanin, party veterans, frontrankers of socialist competition, figures from science and culture and military officers.

Speeches were delivered at the festive session by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Comrade (Malin), hero of socialist labor; Comrade Hall, general secretary of the U.S. Communist Party; Comrade Gremetz, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party; Comrade Florakis, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece; Comrade Fava, general secretary of the Communist Party of Argentina; Comrade Bajbuj, member of the Pan-Arab Leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and chairman of the National Council of Peace Champions of the Syrian Arab Republic; Comrade Vieira, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Colombia; Comrade Carrilho, member of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front and minister of public works and housing of the People's Republic of Mozambique; Comrade Vilner, general secretary of the Communist Party of Canada; Comrade Luvualu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola - Labor Party and general secretary of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

In his report, Comrade Grishin noted that the festive session of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, held on 21-22 December and devoted to the USSR jubilee, convincingly demonstrated the world-wide historic significance of the formation of the Soviet Union, the monolithic unity of socialist society, the inviolable cohesion of the Soviet people around the Communist Party and its readiness to multiply its efforts in the struggle for a further strengthening of our union state.

The tenets and conclusions of the report delivered at the festive session by Comrade Andropov, the rapporteur continued, are of major importance both theoretically and practically for the implementation of the CPSU's nationalities policy, for the all-round progress of Soviet society, as well as for stepping up the struggle for the peace and security of peoples.

Speaking about Moscow's role, Comrade Grishin stressed that for 6 decades it has been worthily fulfilling the honorable and responsible role of the capital of the USSR, the lofty mission of the political and administrative center of the whole country. Moscow is a symbol of inviolable friendship of peoples and the might of the Soviet Union, and its adherence to the great cause of communism.

The participants in the festive session adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Moscow TV Screens Meeting

LD232057 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian in the Vremya newscast at 1800 GMT on 23 December reports on a meeting of the Moscow Gorkom and Gorispolkom on the occasion of the USSR's 60th anniversary.

As the announcer reports that the session was attended by "Comrade Aliyev, Grishin, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev and Zimyanin," the camera shows the front row of the presidium composed of from left to right, Zimyanin, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Aliyev and Grishin. Unidentified figures are to the left of Zimyanin and right of Grishin.

This is followed by a speech by press-forgery operator (Malin), who lauds the party's achievements. Next, the camera provides shots of the session being addressed by the French Communist Party's Gremetz, the Argentine Communist Party's Fava, the Columbian Communist Party's Vieira, the U.S. Communist Party's Gus Hall, the Greek Communist Party's Florakis, the Syrian Ba'th Party's Bajbuj, the Canadian Communist Party's Kashtan and the Israeli Communist Party's Wilner

ANDROPOV HOLDS MEETINGS WITH VISITING OFFICIALS

Afghanistan's Karmal

LD231602 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, December 23 TASS -- A comradely conversation between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal was held today.

The state of relations of traditional friendship and goodneighbourliness between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and some international questions were discussed during the conversation.

The participants in the conversation noted with satisfaction that profound social and economic transformations in the interests of broad masses of the people are being implemented in Afghanistan under the guidance of the People's Democratic Party, the national patriotic unity of the Afghan people is growing stronger in the struggle for new life. It was stressed that the main obstacle to the establishment of peace and tranquility over the entire territory of Afghanistan is the continued armed intervention in its internal affairs from the outside implemented by U.S. imperialism and its accomplices.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the development of bilateral Soviet-Afghan cooperation and proclaimed a firm intention to achieve a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan on the basis of the well-known proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The conversation passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

SRV's Le Duan

LD231546 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 23 TASS -- A meeting between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam Le Duan was held today.

Topical matters of the activity of the CPSU and the Communist Party of Vietnam have been discussed during the conversation.

Opinions have been exchanged on some international problems, including the situation in Southeast Asia, on questions connected with turning that region into a zone of peace and stability.

Yuriy Andropov and Le Duan emphasised the resolve of the CPSU and the Communist Party of Vietnam to continue developing and perfecting all-round Soviet-Vietnamese relations sealed by the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The meeting passed in the atmosphere of cordiality and complete mutual understanding.

Kampuchea's Heng Samrin

LD241418 Moscow TASS in English 1327 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 24 TASS -- The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov met today with the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Heng Samrin.

Views were exchanged on the development of Soviet-Kamuchean cooperation on some international questions. Special attention was given to the situation in Southeast Asia and around Kampuchea. In this connection Yuriy Andropov expressed the invariable solidarity of the CPSU, of the Soviet people with the Kampuchean people who are successfully advancing along the road of national rebirth.

The meeting passed in an atmosphere of friendship and full mutual understanding.

Mongolia's Tsedenbal

LD241006 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 24 TASS -- General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov today had a meeting with General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, president of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal.

They discussed topical questions of the activity of the CPSU and the MPRP and some international questions. They expressed the resolve of the two parties, the Soviet Union and the MPR to further develop and deepen fraternal relations between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples based on traditions of inviolable friendship, unselfish mutual assistance and firm ideological unity.

The meeting passed in an atmosphere of brotherhood, cordiality and full mutual understanding.

Laos' Kaysone Phomvihane

LD241014 Moscow TASS in English 0952 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 24 TASS -- General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov today met with General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos Kaysone Phomvihane. In the course of the meeting the sides noted with satisfaction fruitful development of the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and Laos, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Expressed during the exchange of views on international issues was the determination to press for improvement of the international situation, to struggle consistently for the interests of socialism and for consolidation of peace and security of peoples.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding.

PDYR LEADER MEETS WITH OFFICIALS IN MOSCOW

With Tikhonov

LD231650 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 23 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, today had a meeting with general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, who took part in celebrations on the occasions of the USSR's 60th anniversary.

The mutual conviction was expressed that further development of fruitful Soviet-South Yemeni relations on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation of 1979 has good prospects, meets the interests of the peoples of both countries, serves the cause of attaining fair peace in the Middle East.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad declared support for the Soviet proposals to strengthen peace which were made in the report of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov at the celebration meeting in the Kremlin on December 21.

The talk was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

With Ustinov

OW241044 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Dec 82 p 1, Second Edition

[Text] Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Defense Minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov had a meeting on 23 December with the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad who is staying in Moscow for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

There was a warm and friendly conversation between Dmitriy Ustinov and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. Dmitriy Ustinov spoke about the situation in the country, about political and labor enthusiasm all over the country in connection with the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, about great achievements of the working people in the implementation of national economic plans.

A useful exchange of opinions was held in relations between the USSR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, on the situation in the region and other matters of mutual interests.

Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy minister of defense; and Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy minister of defense, participated in the conversation.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES VISITING INDIAN DELEGATION

LD202120 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast; audio only]

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, today in the Kremlin received a delegation of the Republic of India. The delegation has arrived in Moscow for the celebrations to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR. The delegation is comprised of Bali Ram Bhagat, speaker of the People's Chamber of the Indian Parliament; Jagannath Mishra, chief minister of the State of Bihar; and Vishnu Ahuja, Indian ambassador to the USSR.

During a friendly conversation the desire was expressed to further develop traditional relations of friendship and strengthening of all-round bilateral cooperation. It was emphasized that these relations meet the interests of the two countries and the consolidation of peace and international security.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S HOFFMAN MEETS WITH SHALAYEV

LD201728 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, who is attending the Moscow celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union, met this morning with Stepan Shalyaev, chairman of the All-Union Central Trade Union Council. In the course of a cordial talk, he passed on to him a message of greetings to Soviet trade unionists from the Central Trade Union Council on the occasion of the jubilee of the Soviet state. Karel Hoffmann also visited the exhibition of the successes of the national economy of the Soviet Union and saw the stand devoted to the development of individual union republics during the years of the soviet power.

LEADERS SEE OFF VISITING DELEGATIONS

Moscow TV Lists Delegations

LD221902 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 22 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The following party and state delegations which took part in the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, left Moscow today:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, headed by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council; the Hungarian People's Republic, headed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; the German Democratic Republic, headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; the Socialist Republic of Romania, headed by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR; the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, headed by Lazar Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee.

The delegations were seen off by Comrades Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Romanov, Shcherbitskiy, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; members of the CPSU Central Committee; candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

Gromyko Sees off Honecker

LD221734 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1641 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 22 Dec (ADN) -- The GDR party and state delegation, headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, which has been in Moscow for the festivities to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, left for home this evening.

At Vnukovo Airport, Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph, Hermann Axen and Prof Heinrich Homann were given a cordial send-off by Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs. Also present were Konstantin Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, and member of the CPSU Central Committee; Leonid Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR council of ministers; and Kavdkiy Bogolyubov.

Ustinov, Rusakov at Departures

LD232316 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Today the party and state delegations, which took part in the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government left Moscow. They were: The Korean People's Democratic Republic delegation, led by Premier Yi Chong-ok; the Mongolian People's Republic delegation; the Polish People's Republic delegation led by Comrade Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

The delegations were seen off by Comrade Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and other officials.

Warsaw on Jaruzelski Departure

LD231616 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] The Polish party and state delegation led by Wojciech Jaruzelski has left Moscow for Warsaw. The delegation which took part in the celebrations marking the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union was composed of: Chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski; Deputy Premiers Roman Malinowski, Edward Kowalczyk and Zenon Komender; Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; and Polish ambassador to the USSR Stanislaw Kocielek.

The Polish delegation was seen off at the Moscow airport by, among others, Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense, and CPSU Central Committee Secretary Konstantin Rusakov.

Aliyev, Others at Departures

LD241826 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] The SRV party and state delegation that took part in the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government, departed

from Moscow today. Other delegations that departed are those of the DRA, headed by Babrak Karmal; Kampuchea, headed by Heng Samrin; the U.S. Communist Party headed by Gus Hall; and others.

The delegations were seen off by Comrade Aliyev, member of Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrades Demichev, Ponomarev, Rashidov and Solomentsev -- candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; and other officials.

Pelshe Sees Off Lao Visitors

LD262028 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 26 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast; audio only]

[Text] Today the party and state delegation from the Lao People's Democratic Republic, headed by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the people's Revolutionary Party of Laos Central Committee and chairman of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Council of Ministers, which took part in the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, left Moscow. On its way home the delegation will visit the Georgian SSP. The delegation was seen off by Comrade Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, by members of the CPSU Central Committee, and by other officials.

Mideast, African Delegations

LD242206 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 24 TASS -- The following delegations, who attended the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, have left Moscow:

Of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, led by general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

The socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahyriah led by General Secretary of the General People's Congress Muhammed as-Zarruq Rajab.

The Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL), led by the party General Secretary Ezekias Papaionannou,

The Tunisian Communist Party, led by member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the party Central Committee [name indistinct],

The Palestine Liberation Organisation, led by member of the PLO Executive Committee Mahmud 'Abbas.

The Islamic Republic of Mauritania led by Executive Secretary of the Standing Secretariat of the Military National Salvation Committee of Mauritania M. Ould Sidi 'Abdallah,

The Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, led by Party General Secretary Fu'ad Salman,

The National Liberation Front of Bahrain, led by member of the Steering Committee of the front A. 'Ali.

ALIYEV SPEECH TO AZERBAIJAN CP PLENUM 3 DEC

PM211025 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 4 Dec 82 pp 1-3

[Speech delivered by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at 3 December Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum]

[Text] Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum was an important event in the life of our party and country. It comprehensively generalized the results of Soviet people's hard work in the second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan and set specific tasks for the continued intensive growth of the socialist economy and for the improvement of the people's prosperity. The Central Committee plenum and the seventh USSR Supreme Soviet Session demonstrated with new force the party's indestructible unity and the Soviet people's cohesion around the CPSU and its combat staff -- the Leninist Central Committee. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a long, deeply meaningful speech at the plenum. His speech emphasizes the continuity of the party's domestic and foreign policy and contains a specific action program for the communists and all the country's working people during the new stage of the struggle to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. It precisely orients party organizations toward resolving the key tasks of economic growth and eliminating difficulties and shortcomings in the development of the national economy.

The communists and all the working people of Azerbaijan unanimously, wholly and totally approve and support the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the propositions and conclusions of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

The upcoming routine Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum will discuss the results of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and will determine the tasks of the republic party organization in implementing its decisions and fulfilling the targets for the third, central year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

I would like to take advantage of this opportunity I have been given in order to dwell on just a few urgent tasks arising from the documents of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum. I refer above all to the further stepping up of social production intensification and to the improvement of the national economy's efficiency. The plenum demanded that all potential for improving economic activity, accelerating scientific and technical progress, increasing labor productivity in all components of the national economy and increasing the output and improving the quality of goods be utilized as fully as possible. In the process special attention is paid to the need to considerably improve capital construction and to comply with the norms for the expenditure of fuel, raw materials, metal, other materials and financial and manpower resources.

The plenum demanded that paramount attention be paid to fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, implementing the USSR Food Program, systematically developing the fuel and energy complex, improving the work of railroad transport and further boosting Soviet people's material and cultural living standards.

An extremely important task that the plenum set for party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs is that of raising in every possible way the standard of work to further improve the planning and management of the economy and improving the style and methods of economic management.

It is necessary to everywhere create economic and organizational conditions that stimulate good-quality, productive labor, initiative and enterprise; and poor work, inactivity and irresponsibility must have the most direct and unavoidable impact on the working persons' material remuneration, official position and moral authority.

The importance of the struggle to strengthen state, labor and economic discipline in every section of production and in all spheres of management, to increase organization, businesslike efficiency and exactingness in work, to conserve all types of resources and to achieve the highest possible end results for the smallest possible outlay is increasing in this connection.

A firm, reliable base has been created in our republic for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the economic and social development plans. Azerbaijan's economy, which in the fifties and sixties lagged sharply behind in terms of all indicators, for more than two 5-year plans now has been developing dynamically, at a consistently high, mounting rate that exceeds the all-union average. Not only the state plans but also the socialist pledges for all the main sectors of industrial and agricultural production and social development are fulfilled and overfulfilled each year. (applause). Fundamental changes have taken place in the structure of industry, where a trend toward its faster development via the sectors determining scientific and technical progress has clearly emerged. Labor productivity, output quality and other extremely important indicators of social production are growing steadily. Agriculture, which was in a neglected state even in the recent past, is now firmly on a footing of intensification, specialization and improved standards of arable farming and livestock raising.

The results of the path we have traveled are eloquently shown by the statistics. I will quote just a few of them. Used national income increased by a factor of 2.5 during the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans and the first 2 years of the 11th. The increase alone in national income over the 13 years was R5.37 billion, in other words, more than the total national income in 1969. (applause) Per capita national income almost doubled over this period. Per capita social product increased just as much.

Industrial production in the republic increased 170 percent during this period. Output totaling R101.5 billion was produced in the 13 years -- as much as in the previous 50 years and almost twice as much as in the preceding 30 years. (tumultuous applause). Consumer goods production trebled. Over the course of the 13 years labor productivity in industry doubled, which is equivalent to saving the live labor of 430,000 people.

Gross agricultural output increased 170 percent in the 13 years. The yields of grain crops, cotton, grapes, fruits, vegetables and tobacco increased 80-160 percent and dairy livestock productivity increased 160 percent. In the last 2 years alone almost 1.85 million tons of raw cotton have been produced, or 210,000 tons more than in the entire 8th 5-Year Plan, and as many grapes have been produced as in the preceding 10 years. (tumultuous applause) Labor productivity in agriculture increased 120 percent. Over R2 billion were invested in water resources construction, although only R800 million -- only 40 percent as much -- had been spent over the preceding 50 years.

During the 13 years R21.3 billion of capital investments have been channeled into the development of the national economy -- 40 percent more than in the preceding 50 years. Around 250 major enterprises, shops and production units were constructed. Fixed capital increased by R18.6 billion. That is 1.6 times the amount commissioned over the previous 25 years. The return on capital increased 30 percent.

In its work the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee consistently implements the party's most important program guidelines -- it shows constant concern for people, for their working and living conditions and for their spiritual improvement. Some 18.5 million square meters of housing have been constructed in 13 years. In other words, a city of dimensions equaling the total housing stock of the city of Baku has been constructed. (tumultuous applause) Some 2.2 million people have moved into new apartments or have improved their housing conditions, in other words, 33 percent of the republic's population. The wages of workers and employees, the work payment of kolkhoz members and payments from the social consumption funds have increased considerably. State and cooperative trade turnover and the volume of consumer services provided to the population have increased greatly.

Our science has become an effective production force. The fundamental research and applied work of Azerbaijan's scientists have contributed to the swift upsurge of the republic's economy and have made an appreciable contribution to Soviet science and technology.

Soviet Azerbaijan's culture has climbed to new heights. Our writers and artists take an active part in the republic's sociopolitical life, in the education of the new man and in the struggle against negative phenomena. Their best works have been widely recognized throughout the country and beyond.

On the whole, things in the republic are going well in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The plans and high socialist pledges for the first year were overfulfilled. Industrial working people coped ahead of schedule, on 25 November, with the target for the first 11 months of 1982 in terms of output sales and the production of many of the most important types of goods. The rate of growth in production volume was 5.6 percent, as against the detailed plan's 4.1 percent. Labor productivity rose by 4.5 percent and accounted for over 80 percent of the increase in industrial output. Industry's gross output this year will be over R11.7 billion, an increase of 170 percent compared with 1969.

Calculations show that the increase in industrial production in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan will be 13.3 percent, instead of the 11 percent specified by the target, and the increase in labor productivity will be 10.6 percent as against the planned 8.7 percent. The target for the production of output in the top quality category will also be overfulfilled, and its share of the total volume of industrial production will reach 15.3 percent, as against 12 percent in 1980.

As you know, comrades, this year has been exceptionally unfavorable for agriculture. Even old people cannot recall such bad weather and raging elements, especially in the fall months. But nothing could break the will, energy and enthusiasm of the working people of the Azerbaijani countryside. Displaying great organization and true heroism, they have emerged with honor from all the trials and have overfulfilled the plans and socialist pledges for the sale of all agricultural products to the state. (tumultuous applause). Procurements totaled 353,000 tons of grain, 834,000 tons of raw cotton, 1.72 million tons of grapes, 691,000 tons of vegetables, 203,000 tons of fruits, 56,000 tons of potatoes, 37,000 tons of cucurbits, around 27,000 tons of green leaf tea and 5,267 tons of cocoons. The annual targets for purchases of milk, eggs and wool have been exceeded and the plans for meat procurements are being successfully fulfilled. The republic has coped with all its commitments for deliveries of agricultural output to the all-union stocks. Some 372,000 tons of vegetables, 87,000 tons more than the plan, have been dispatched to Moscow, Leningrad and other industrial centers in the country. The target for the dispatch of fruits has been exceeded and considerably more grapes than last year have been dispatched.

According to preliminary figures, gross agricultural output will show an increase of 5.2 percent compared with 1981 and of 33.6 percent compared with the average annual indicator for the 10th 5-Year Plan. The growth rate in the volume of agricultural production will be 30.3 percent in average annual terms, as against the target of 11.8 percent. Thanks to the widespread introduction of mechanization and to the improvement of labor organization, labor productivity in agriculture will show an increase of 5.3 percent. The successes of agricultural working people are a real contribution by the republic to implementing the country's food program. (tumultuous applause)

Further positive shifts have taken place in capital construction. The plans for capital investments and contract work and for the construction of projects of paramount state importance are being fulfilled, the majority of contracting and client ministries and departments are coping with the targets, and the concentration of funds and resources on the most important projects has increased.

All types of transport have exceeded the targets for the dispatch of all types of national economic freight, for the freight turnover of general-purpose motor transport and for passenger turnover.

The successful fulfillment of the plans by sectors of the national economy has ensured the further growth of the generalizing indicators of economic and social development -- the global social product and national income produced. According to the preliminary estimate, used national income in 1982 will show an increase of 11.4 percent over 1980 instead of the 10 percent envisaged by the 5-year plan calculations.

Azerbaijan's contribution to the country's integrated national economic complex is growing steadily. By comparison with 1970 the proportion of total USSR industrial production accounted for by the republic's industrial output has increased 34 percent and its share of gross agricultural production has nearly doubled. (tumultuous applause)

Thus, comrades, we have every reason to declare that the republic's working people, under the leadership of the party organization, will ensure the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment not only of the 1982 plans but also of the entire 11th 5-Year Plan. (tumultuous applause)

However, as was said particularly pointedly at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum, it is not part of the party's traditions to rest on its laurels. While noting the successes with satisfaction, we must clearly perceive and realize that there are still many shortcomings, unsolved problems and untapped reserves in our country. We have a great deal to do to fully implement the decisions of the 26th party congress, which stressed that "the main task of the 11th 5-Year Plan is to ensure the further growth of Soviet people's prosperity on the basis of the stable, onward development of the national economy, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the switching of the economy to the intensive path of development, the more rational utilization of the country's production potential, the saving of all types of resources in every possible way and the improvement of work quality." Proceeding from precisely these extremely important premises and taking the prevailing situation into account, the Central Committee November plenum set communists, every labor collective and every working person a task of tremendous importance: working in a new way, with a sense of responsibility for the observance of statewide, nationwide interests, and preserving and augmenting socialist property.

As the Central Committee November plenum demands, the attention of the party organization must continue to focus on the whole complex of problems of the development of the economy.

We have every opportunity and condition to achieve the objectives set by the 26th CPSU Congress, the 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress and the party Central Committee plenums. We have a realistic plan for the 11th 5-Year Plan that provides for the continued comprehensive economic and social development of the republic and a plan for 1983 that has been formulated in accordance with it. The five CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions, historic for our republic, which determine a program for the further boosting of all sectors of the national economy, science and culture and the prosperity of Azerbaijan's working people in the long term, retain their force and continue to operate, especially the resolution adopted 22 February 1979 "On Measures To Further Specialize Agricultural Production and Develop Viticulture and Winemaking in the Azerbaijan SSR." In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee Politburo resolution on the results of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to the Azerbaijan SSR, we are currently preparing in conjunction with all-union organs comprehensive proposals for submission to the CPSU Central Committee which are designed to make more efficient use of the republic's production forces. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the USSR Ministry of Health have submitted to the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers a draft resolution on creating a resort zone of all-union significance on the republic's Caspian coast.

Practical ways of resolving the problems facing us were discussed in detail at the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum held 22 October this year, which debated the republic party organization's tasks in implementing the propositions and conclusions put forward by L.I. Brezhnev general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his speeches at the celebrations devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Azerbaijan SSR. [paragraph continues]

At the plenum, as you will recall, a long and principled discussion of all aspects of the activity of party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organs and scientific and ideological institutions was held, shortcomings and miscalculations were criticized pointedly and at the same time constructively, and organizational and political measures ensuring the republic's progress toward new heights of socioeconomic development were approved. And we can say today with complete confidence that our republic's party organization is capable of mobilizing the masses' energy and creativity and Azerbaijan's potential in order to resolve the new tasks, augment the republic's contribution to the all-union economy and ensure a higher level of prosperity for the people. (tumultuous applause)

The larger the scale and greater the complexity of the tasks we are fulfilling, the more important it is to compare the upcoming deeds with those that have been implemented, to learn the political and moral lessons from the path that has been traveled and to conduct a quest for new solutions on the basis of those that were previously adopted. There can be no continuity without a solicitous attitude toward the positive experience that has been accumulated. And without continuity, as is well known, there can be no development. (tumultuous applause)

In the seventies the republic traveled a long and glorious party that was initiated by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum that has gone down in the history of our party organization as the August 1969 Central Committee plenum. This revealed serious shortcomings, errors and miscalculations in the leadership of the national economy and in the organizational, cadre, mass political and ideological work of party and soviet organs, as a result of which a serious situation had taken shape in the republic's economy, agriculture especially, in the fifties and sixties. In sum, the stagnation in the economy, the widespread negative phenomena and the crude violations of party, state and plan discipline had retarded Azerbaijan's development and damaged the prestige of its party organization. It was necessary to eliminate all these problems, difficulties and shortcomings, to clear the way for faster development by our republic, to overcome its lag and to emerge in the forefront of economic and sociocultural building. The enduring significance of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee August plenum lies primarily in the fact that the principled decisions that it adopted and its critical, creative spirit inspired the communists and all the working people of Azerbaijan with faith, rallied all the healthy forces and mobilized the whole people in the struggle for the purity of our ranks and for the republic's sharp upsurge. (tumultuous, prolonged applause). The implementation of the decisions of the Central Committee August plenum demanded great courage and resolve, persistence and purposefulness, diligence and an innovative approach from the communists. And today, as we look back over what has been achieved, we can say with pride that the Azerbaijan Communist Party, true to its revolutionary, combat and international traditions, has passed with honor the test of maturity, has shown collective will and wisdom and has secured outstanding successes during the stage of developed socialism. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Everything that has been achieved is the result of tremendous, hard, painstaking work by the glorious working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the intelligentsia and the whole people of Azerbaijan and the republic's entire party organization. (tumultuous prolonged applause). It is a result consisting of many components, each of which has its own special, principled significance requiring profound interpretation. Analyzing the factors that have ensured our successes, we emphasize above all that they are based on consistent implementation of the party's general line and of the historic decisions of the 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th congresses and the CPSU Central Committee plenums. (tumultuous applause). Our achievements have been possible thanks to the constant attention and concern for Soviet Azerbaijan shown by the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and the Soviet Government and their tremendous everyday and multifaceted assistance to the republic and its party organization. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

One of the decisive factors that predetermined our achievements was coordinated, scientifically substantiated party organizational work. Our main efforts were aimed at asserting Leninist norms of party life and a Leninist work style in the republic and at strengthening party, state and labor discipline. And this, comrades, ensured

efficient leadership of the economy, social life, the political system and spiritual development.

We sought to assert in all spheres of social life and activity the principles of justice, objectivity and an implacable attitude toward shortcomings and negative phenomena and we mounted a nationwide, uncompromising struggle against antipodes of socialist morality. And this determined the creation and strengthening of a healthy moral and political atmosphere in Azerbaijan. (tumultuous applause)

The entire experience of the Azerbaijan party organization cogently shows that the steady growth of party influence on social development is directly dependent on the level, quality and effectiveness of party organizational work. It is for precisely this reason that the constant improvement of organizational work and the creative mastering of the Leninist style by every party and Soviet worker must continue to be a most important direction of the practical activity of the Azerbaijan Communist Party and its Central Committee. (applause)

An essential condition of the successful course of affairs has been and remains harmonious joint work by those entrusted with leading party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs, labor collectives and institutions. Efficiency, competence, democratism and collegiality in the discussion and solution of all questions, large and small, have become organic elements of the work style of all components of our party organization, above all the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and its bureau. (tumultuous applause)

The vigorous, multifaceted, fruitful activity of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat is one of the most important factors in the successes achieved in the last few years. Under the leadership and with the constant assistance of the CPSU Central Committee we have improved party organizational work, its style and methods and comprehensively resolved questions of the economy, culture and education. This approach, this practice must be continued -- on the basis of the creative improvement of our activity, of course. (applause)

I want to say with particular satisfaction that the coordinated work of the republic's party organs and of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat takes place in a healthy, businesslike, principled and benevolent atmosphere, in an atmosphere of sincerity and mutual exactingness. (applause) Unhealthy phenomena such as intrigues, infighting and factionalism among leading personnel which used to take place in the past and caused great damage to the common cause, have long since been ended forever. A businesslike atmosphere and a spirit of genuine partymindedness, principledness and responsibility have been asserted in the Central Committee Bureau. And this atmosphere and these norms must be cherished and strengthened in every possible way. (tumultuous applause). It should be remembered that collectivism and collegiality, combined with personal responsibility for the entrusted sector, must be a permanent norm of the activity of every Central Committee member and every leading worker. This is one of the most essential conditions of fruitful work today and in the future. The Communist Party teaches us this and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary and November plenums summon us to this. The entire practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo are for us a lofty example of the Leninist work style. (tumultuous prolonged applause)

We attach great importance to work with cadres and to instilling in them an enterprising approach toward the work entrusted to them, responsibility for the strict fulfillment of the plan targets and a sensitive, considerate attitude toward people. A solicitous, respectful attitude toward cadres is combined with principled exactingness toward them. In our republic a leading post has never relieved anyone of responsibility. Our cadres have grown up in an atmosphere of resolute, uncompromising struggle against violations of party and state discipline, antipodes of communist morality and abuses by officials of their official position. And their active life stance has been asserted in this struggle. During these years many highly skilled cadres combining ideological convocation with broad education, good vocational training with staunch moral

qualities, and dedication to the cause with great labor and public activeness have grown up in the republic.

A most important task of the republic party organization and its leading nucleus, the Central Committee, is to tirelessly build up our main, most valuable asset -- party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, scientific and economic cadres -- to improve their selection and placement in complete accordance with the Leninist principles of selection on the basis of business, political and moral qualities and to educate more and more new generations of working people in the spirit of the wonderful traditions of our Leninist party and Azerbaijan's communists. (tumultuous applause)

Every leader must be equal to the party's high demands and throughout his life and by his whole life, irrespective of his rank and services, must justify the trust shown in him with honest and fruitful labor and specific deeds. We have always assessed working people's business qualities in unbreakable conjunction with their moral character. We have always regarded and continue to regard strict compliance with the norms of party life and the principles of communist morality, modesty, responsiveness, principledness, exactingness toward himself and a demanding attitude toward his comrades as extremely important features of a leader's moral character. I want to stress at this point how important it is not only to criticize other people correctly and objectively, but also at the same time to have the strength and courage to make a critical analysis and assessment of your own deeds and actions and in general to be self-critical. The higher the post he holds, the more responsibly a worker must approach his activity and his behavior at work and in everyday life and the more healthy dissatisfaction he must display with the result that have been achieved. An implacable struggle against cases of officials' abusing their official position is also a most important factor in all our work. This is the only way to gain the moral right to lead people, to educate them and to head a particular sector. Every leader must remember that. (tumultuous applause)

A powerful lever of onward progress is criticism and self-criticism, which have become a firm part of the republic's sociopolitical life and are an important element in the party organization's activity. It is necessary to continue to develop criticism and self-criticism on the broadest democratic basis and to openly and pointedly reveal the shortcomings in the work of party, soviet and economic organs and the blunders by particular leaders of ministries, departments, institutions and organizations. The benefits of this are borne out by our entire experience. The need for precisely this kind of approach was emphasized by the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum, which set an example of a principled, implacable attitude toward shortcomings and omissions. (tumultuous applause)

Publicity in the decisions that are adopted and the measures that are implemented is a most important element of our work style and an effective means in the Azerbaijan party organization's struggle to fundamentally improve the activity of all components of the party and state apparatus and the economic mechanism. As our experience has shown convincingly, truth that is spoken openly and criticism that is given widespread publicity strengthen a healthy moral and political atmosphere, enhance the political activeness of communists and working people and strengthen their control over the activity of the leaders of party, soviet and economic organs. And this ultimately helps to mobilize the working people to resolve the responsible tasks, clears the way for us and accelerates our progress. While relying on this experience and improving this practice, it is necessary to continue to increase the effectiveness of publicity, to be sensitive to public opinion and to shape it even more persistently in a spirit of implacability toward shortcomings and negative phenomena.

The constant and profound study of public opinion, consideration of it in the practical activity of party and soviet organs and reliance on the masses' initiative and creativity occupy a leading place in all the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee's organizational, political and ideological activity. This work has always been a question of prime importance for us. And we are convinced that its development and deepening will bear substantial fruit -- the further strengthening of links with the masses and the even more active involvement of working people in managing society's affairs and in discussing and solving urgent problems.

Ideological, political education work has been a mobilizing factor of tremendous driving force that has ensured the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges during the 9th, 10th and 11th 5-Year Plans. Members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, the republic's communists and its entire public are well aware of the efforts and work that have gone into reviving the role and significance of ideological education work and raising that work to the proper height. And we have done a great deal in ideological and political and labor education and in raising political and labor standards. It is precisely via means of ideological influence that the Azerbaijan Communist Party has secured the widespread development of the population's initiative and production and sociopolitical activeness and the high degree of organization and fruitfulness in socialist competition.

Party committees and trade union and Komsomol organizations must continue to strengthen ideological influence on all aspects of labor collectives' life and to vigorously propagandize the historical advantages and achievements of the Soviet way of life.

One of the main elements in our activity -- by taking it up we have successfully resolved and are resolving a chain of the most complex socioeconomic and social problems -- is moral education. Until the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee August (1969) plenum this was the most neglected sector of ideological work in the republic. And this was one of the main reasons for the widespread deviations from the principles of socialist morality, negative phenomena and abuses of their official position by officials for mercenary purposes.

We mounted systematic, purposeful, comprehensive work to strengthen moral foundations and ideological and moral principles in the republic's life. As a result the principles of justice, objectivity and honesty have been asserted in all spheres of public life, in labor and in everyday life and an atmosphere of trust, respect and high exactingness toward people and of rigorous compliance with the norms of socialist communal life has taken shape. A harmonious system of moral education including all the organizations and services called upon to shape people's ideological and moral character has been formed in Azerbaijan. An important component of this work has been the consistent, persistent struggle everywhere against all manifestations of the philistine, consumerist, petit bourgeois, private ownership mentality, "acquisitiveness," protectionism, bribetaking, eyewash, writeups, thefts of socialist property and other criminal actions. Every communist and party worker must be clearly aware that the struggle against antipodes of socialist morality is not a campaign but a long-term sociopolitical task of program importance. (applause) Negative phenomena can be eradicated only by displaying energy, persistence and resolve, a profound understanding of the nature of the way of life alien to us, and the ability to make full use of the authority of public opinion, methods of persuasion and the force of the law in this struggle. (tumultuous applause)

A vigorous and continuous struggle against the bourgeois ideology and mentality and bourgeois falsifiers of the Soviet way of life is of special importance here. All our ideological institutions and all the mass news and propaganda media must expose the anticommunists' fantasies and the reactionary essence of the hostile ideology and must wage tireless counterpropaganda work in a united front. The education of working people, especially young people, in the spirit of great political consciousness, class steadfastness and an implacable attitude toward any manifestation of bourgeois ideology is one of the most important tasks for all party organizations. (applause)

The education work carried out in the republic was recognized and supported at the all-union scientific and practical conference entitled "The Formation of an Active Life Stance: Experience and Urgent Problems of Moral Education," which was held in Baku in April 1979. A detailed Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee resolution was adopted on the results of this conference. It determined long-term tasks of further strengthening working people's moral education and improving each person's moral character.

The great ideological and moral heights that we have scaled are a good basis for even more persistent work to educate the masses and for an even more widespread and vigorous offensive against survivals of the past and all negative phenomena. The experience that

been accumulated inspires the confidence that the Azerbaijan party organization will augment its ideological and moral potential and will achieve new successes in molding active participants in communist building. (tumultuous applause)

A most important factor in all our successes and achievements is the party's Leninist nationalities policy, the profound and multifaceted interaction of Azerbaijan's economy -- a component part of the USSR's integrated national economic complex -- with other regions and republics in the country, the comradely collaboration and mutual assistance of the fraternal peoples and their all-round labor cooperation. Throughout these years we have been constantly aware of the tremendous assistance and support of all the fraternal republics of our mighty Soviet Union. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Today, we note with a sense of special gratitude the outstanding role of the Great Russian people in the destiny of all the country's peoples and in the destiny of the Azerbaijani people. (tumultuous applause). The Russian people's selfless, generous assistance at all stages of the struggle for a new life played a tremendous role in the blossoming of Soviet Azerbaijan. The fraternal friendship among the USSR's peoples and friendship with the Great Russian people has been, is and will continue to be a stimulating, inspiring and driving force in our republic's development. (tumultuous, prolonged applause). The grateful Azerbaijani people and the republic's working people will always be faithful to the noble ideals of proletarian internationalism. (tumultuous applause)

Our strength lies in unity. And the Azerbaijan Communist Party displays constant concern for the international cohesion of our multinational republic's working people. In the seventies the international unity of the dozens of nationalities inhabiting Azerbaijan became even stronger and our bonds of fraternity with all the Soviet republics became even deeper, more multifaceted and closer. The atmosphere of internationalism and of the peoples' friendship and fraternity dominating in the republic is one of the most important components in Soviet Azerbaijan's gains during the stage of mature socialism. (tumultuous applause). On the basis of Azerbaijan's dynamic socioeconomic growth all its regions and autonomous formations -- the Nakhichevan ASSR and the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast -- have developed vigorously and evenly, achieving great successes in economic and cultural building. (applause)

It is the sacred duty of the Azerbaijan Communist Party and its Central Committee to continue consistently to implement the Leninist nationalities policy, to display unvarying concern for the economic and sociocultural development of all nationalities, to unwaveringly pursue an internationalist line in cadre work and to tirelessly strengthen and augment international ties with all the republics, nations and nationalities of our Soviet land. (tumultuous applause)

Azerbaijan's working people, like all Soviet people, are preparing to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the USSR as a great festival of internationalism, friendship and fraternity. All the preparations for the glorious jubilee are a vivid demonstration of the triumph of the party's nationalities policy and of the monolithic cohesion of the nations and nationalities within the new historical community of people -- the Soviet people. The nationwide preparations for the international red-letter day and the upcoming celebrations will certainly provide powerful new impetus for the further strengthening of working people's international educational education and for the even more intensive blossoming and rapprochement of our great socialist homeland's nations and nationalities. (tumultuous applause)

We have accumulated rich experience of the masses' patriotic education, of the propaganda of the combat traditions of the Soviet people and the republic's working people and of collaboration between labor collectives and troop units of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District, the Red Banner Caspian Flotilla and the Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District. It is necessary to further develop this important direction of ideological work, to strengthen and deepen working people's ties with Army and Navy servicemen, to display constant concern for young people's predraft training and to educate them in a spirit of selfless devotion to the Soviet socialist homeland. (applause)

The communist education of the rising generation must be a matter of special concern for the Azerbaijan Communist Party. The molding and all-around training of the future builders of communist is the most responsible task, and schools and children's institutions, VUZES, technikums and colleges are called upon to play a tremendous role in resolving it. We have done a great deal to develop higher education and general and secondary specialized education, to improve the quality of educational establishments' work and to assert in them a healthy moral atmosphere and a climate of great exactingness and strict objectivity. The fitting return here is the growth in the political consciousness, professional skill and social activeness of the many specialists who have swelled the spheres of the national economy, science and culture in recent years.

We traveled a difficult road to these results via the fundamental reorganization of work in all education organs and institutions. It is well known that the shortcomings and negative phenomena which took root in the sphere of education, particularly higher education, in the sixties caused tremendous damage to the vocational training and education of cadres and poisoned the entire moral and psychological atmosphere in the republic. Crude violations of party principles of the selection and placement of cadres, distortions in the organization of entrance examinations and the enrollment of secondary school graduates, immoral actions in teaching collectives and cases of bribery and of the abuse of official positions had been allowed to occur in VUZES' work.

Regarding this situation as intolerable, in 1969 the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee mounted a broad struggle against negative phenomena in educational establishments and was the initiator of a radical improvement of their activity. A great deal of work had to be done on straightening out entrance examinations, improving the quality of teaching, eradicating antisocial phenomena and purging teaching collectives of people lacking the requisite knowledge and moral qualities. Today we can say with satisfaction that we have secured a fundamental reorganization of VUZES' work and an improvement in their moral and psychological atmosphere. (applause) This has not been slow to have a positive impact on the quality of students' training and education, has ensured a situation of objectivity and justice in the selection of secondary school graduates and in the assessment of pupils' knowledge and has created more favorable conditions for young workers and peasants to enter VUZES.

This multifaceted work is continuing today. There is much to be done to further improve the quality of the training of specialists. Not all the shortcomings and negative phenomena in VUZES' activity have been eliminated. It is necessary to tirelessly consolidate and develop what has been achieved, to seek a further improvement in educational establishments' activity, to build up the republic's intellectual potential and to display concern for satisfying as far as possible its requirements for highly skilled cadres of specialists. And, which is the main point, to educate worthy citizens of the developed socialist society. (tumultuous applause)

One of the most important directions in activity to train cadres with the highest qualifications is the tuition of young people from Azerbaijan in the VUZES of Moscow, Leningrad and other cities of the Soviet Union. Each year we send over 800 people from the republic to VUZES in other cities. More than 3,500 young men and women from Azerbaijan are today receiving a higher education in 170 VUZES in 49 cities. They are being trained in 244 specialities for more than 80 sectors of the national economy and other spheres of activity.

The training of cadres for our republic in the country's leading VUZES, including cadres in specialities that are especially important to the intensively developing national economy, is a matter of tremendous sociopolitical importance for it is a question of Azerbaijan's future, of ensuring that it is in reliable, strong hands. (tumultuous applause)

A component part of this activity is the sending of young men from the republic to higher military educational establishments. It is an important task, above all for our Komsomol, to support and develop in every possible way Azerbaijan young men's

ever-increasing desire to acquire the honorable and courageous profession of the Soviet officer.

Science has an ever-increasing role in resolving the extremely complex tasks of communist building. In the last few years much has been done for the multifaceted development of science in Azerbaijan, the strengthening of research institutions' material and technical base and the improvement of scientists' working and living conditions. At the same time there are also many unsolved questions in the sphere of planning and organizing scientific research and improving its quality and fruitfulness.

It is a most important task and duty for scientists to increase the effectiveness of the scientific quest, to achieve high end results in their labor and to expedite its introduction into practice. Azerbaijan's social scientists are called upon to improve the topicality and theoretical standard of their studies. They must study more profoundly the history of our people and their successes and gains during the years of Soviet power, especially during the stage of mature socialism, and must comprehensively generalize and propagandize progressive experience of the Azerbaijan Communist Party's organizational, mass political and ideological work.

Our wonderful culture possesses a tremendous force for people's ideological and moral and spiritual elevation. Questions of the development of literature and art, of increasing their role in the masses' ideological and political and aesthetic education and of strengthening the creative intelligentsia's Marxist-Leninist education occupy an important place in the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee's practical activity.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee displays constant concern for strengthening party leadership of the artistic process, improving the activity of creative unions and institutions, creating favorable conditions for artistic creativity for masters of culture and providing moral incentives for their work. The period of the sharp upsurge of the Azerbaijani Republic has also been marked by major successes for Azerbaijani culture. Writers, poets and composers, painters and sculptors, theater and cinema figures and representatives of all genres of art have made a fitting contribution to the republic's wonderful achievements, have created a considerable number of significant works and have enriched our people's spiritual treasure store with new achievements. (tumultuous applause)

The further development of artistic culture and the tasks of the masses' aesthetic education demand that we continue to step up the creative efforts of master artists and to develop and improve our artistic culture. And the unions of writers, composers, artists, cinematographers and architects, and the theatrical and choral society are called upon to play an important role in this and must augment their contribution to resolving creative problems and the tasks set by the party.

Comrades! We note with profound satisfaction the considerable growth of the party organization's influence on all aspects of the republic's life during the stage of mature socialism and the increase in primary party organizations' role in labor collectives.

Since 1969 the Azerbaijan Communist Party has grown considerably in both quantitative and qualitative terms. It now has 347,725 communists in its ranks. That is 44.4 percent more than 13 years ago. Workers constitute the foundation of the party organization -- 44.6 percent (they represented 35.4 percent in 1969) -- and kolkhoz members account for 19.9 percent. Around 90 percent of communists are employed in various sectors of the national economy. Of the new entrants to the party during this period 62.8 percent have been workers, 41 percent have been women and almost 79 percent have joined the CPSU via the Komsomol. While in 1969 communists with higher, unfinished higher and secondary education constituted 55.7 percent of the organization, that percentage has now reached 76. All the communists are united by 8,383 primary party organizations. There are 26 percent more of these than there were 13 years ago.

The communists, comrades, are a great, decisive force in all spheres of material production, science and culture. Primary party organizations are the political nucleus

of the labor collective, where everyone undergoes labor and ideological and political tempering. And our prime duty is to mobilize working people via the primary party organizations for the even more active fulfillment of the main task set by the 26th CPSU Congress -- improving social production efficiency and work quality -- and for the implementation of the decisions of the party Central Committee November (1982) plenum. (applause)

Great and responsible tasks face the soviets. We note with satisfaction that they have considerably stepped up their activity during the 9th, 10th and 11th 5-Year Plans. But life does not mark time, it is making ever-new, heightened demands on the organs of people's power. The soviets must make better and fuller use of their rights and potential in resolving vital questions of the development of the economy and culture and the improvement of people's working and living conditions and in monitoring the work of management organs and enterprises and organizations.

Azerbaijan's trade unions, the most mass working people's organization, unite almost 2.3 million people. They have done a considerable amount in the last few years. But even more work lies ahead. What we expect of the trade union is more effective and specific leadership of socialist competition and the movement of rationalizers and inventors, greater activeness in raising and resolving topical questions of production organization, constant attention toward working people's needs and the improvement of the work of cultural enlightenment institutions. Great responsibility lies with the trade unions and above all with the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions with regard to the implementation of a most important task put forward by the party -- creating a resort zone of all-union significance in Azerbaijan. (applause)

Azerbaijan's Komsomol, which has a membership of over 1.2 million young men and women, is the party organization's faithful, militant, reliable reserve. Its contribution to the republic's achievements in the seventies and the early eighties has been great. The Komsomol's task is to strengthen young people's labor, political and moral education in every possible way and to display always and in everything its initiative, its youthful fervor and its persistence. The Komsomol must show special attention and concern for further improving study and education work in schools, VUZES, tekhnikums and vocational and technical schools and for the young Pioneer organization's activity. It is the Komsomol's duty to take the most active and effective part in fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum. (applause)

Dear comrades! The years since the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee August (1969) plenum, as you know, having experienced them yourselves, have been difficult and intense. They have been complex but wonderful years. Things have not been easy for us, but each new year has inspired increased confidence that the line adopted by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee in August 1969, a line based on our party's Leninist course, the decisions of its congresses and the guidelines of the Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo; is the only correct and fruitful line. (tumultuous, prolonged applause) The 13 years since then have been a period of the swift upsurge of Soviet Azerbaijan's economy, science and culture and of the rebirth of its authority and glory. (tumultuous, prolonged applause) The republic's Communists and working people are rightly proud of the successes that have been achieved. And I am happy to have performed the responsible duties of first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee throughout these glorious years. (tumultuous applause) I feel a sense of deep satisfaction at the awareness of my personal involvement in the republic's achievements and in the practical activity of its party organization, the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and its Bureau and at having been able to make what contribution I could to our common cause. (tumultuous, prolonged applause) These years have tempered and enriched us all. These years have still further tempered and rallied the Azerbaijan Communist Party -- one of the CPSU's oldest combat detachments. (tumultuous prolonged applause)

The party has now shown great trust in me: I have been promoted from candidate member to member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and have been appointed first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. I ascribe this trust wholly and entirely to the services of Azerbaijan's party organization and the Azerbaijani people. (tumultuous, prolonged applause) My promotion is a high assessment of the activity

of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and its Bureau. (tumultuous applause)

I owe everything I have achieved to the beloved Communist Party, of which I have been a member for 38 years, to the wise leadership of the CPSU Central Committee and the Leninist nationalities policy. (tumultuous, prolonged applause) In expressing cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, and the Central Committee Politburo for this honor, I promise I will do everything in my power and ability to justify the party's trust. (tumultuous applause) I am boundlessly grateful to the Azerbaijani party organization, which raised and trained me. (applause) From the bottom of my heart I say many thanks to the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, the Central Committee Bureau, the Communists, the Azerbaijani people and all the republic's working people for their constant support and understanding, for their help and trust and for their joint harmonious work. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

You can be confident, dear comrades, that I will not let down the Azerbaijan party organization in my new post. (tumultuous applause) I will work in such a way as to raise its honor and glory even higher. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Comrades! The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has been receiving many greetings, telegrams and letters addressed to me in which Communists, nonparty people, labor collectives and all strata of the population congratulate me on the great trust shown by the party and the state and express their good wishes.

As I look at this hall I can see the cordiality and warm feelings with which the members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and everyone attending this Central Committee plenum greet the tremendous trust shown in the Azerbaijan party organization and me personally by the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet state and Central Committee General Secretary Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov personally. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

In the expressions on your faces, my dear comrades and friends, in your warm applause and in the speeches by Comrades Bagirov and Pugachev I have felt over and over again your warmheartedness and cordiality, your kind attitude toward me, your support and your trust. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

I know that many members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee expressed a desire to speak at the plenum today, to express their feelings and voice their wishes. But I advised the comrades not to do this because even without those words, without those speeches, I am well aware of your feelings and your kind attitude toward me. (tumultuous applause)

All this, comrades, has been the most important, the main, the most inspiring incentive to me in my years of work in the post of first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. And today all this inspires me to vigorous work in the new sector. (tumultuous applause)

This whole atmosphere, comrades, the atmosphere of kind friendly feelings, the healthy, businesslike, life-asserting atmosphere of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and your attitude move me tremendously and impose great obligations.

Many thanks to you all, dear comrades, many thanks to everyone who has sent me congratulations and many thanks to the republic's entire people for their kind feelings, trust and good wishes. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Today the Central Committee plenum has elected Comrade Kyamran Mamedovich Bagirov first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. He is a product of the Azerbaijan party organization. During the seventies Comrade K.M. Bagirov passed through a good school of party work. In the last few years he has held the post of secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and has shown himself to be a skillful organizer and selfless Communist. The CPSU Central Committee and the Azerbaijan Party Organization have shown great trust in Comrade K.M. Bagirov. And there is no doubt that he will justify this trust, will be able to maintain continuity in the leadership of the

party organization and will work in such a way that our native Azerbaijan continues to make great strides under the leadership of the republic Communist Party Central Committee. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Comrades! It is not easy for me to part with you and our common cause. But I am leaving full of optimism and in the certainty that Azerbaijan's Communists and people will continue their victorious march to new heights. (tumultuous, prolonged applause) For many years now our republic has been among the leaders. It has been a victor in the all-union socialist competition for 12 years in succession. There can be no doubt that it will again be awarded a CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Red Banner on the basis of the results of 1982. (tumultuous applause) During these years the republic has been awarded Orders of the October Revolution and of the Friendship of the Peoples. And just a little while ago, in September of this year, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev presented the Azerbaijan SSR with a Third Order of Lenin, which was how the motherland marked the republic's ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the target for the 10th 5-Year Plan. (tumultuous applause)

The activity of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the successes of the republic's working people have repeatedly received a high assessment in the party documents. "The Azerbaijan Communist Party's activity to mobilize the working people to fulfill the 10th 5-Year Plan targets ahead of schedule deserves a positive assessment," the 26th CPSU Congress noted. The whole country has picked up the catchphrase: "Azerbaijan is making great strides!" (tumultuous applause) Warm words about the party organization and our republic were spoken from the rostrum of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and in the numerous party Central Committee greetings messages on the labor victories of Azerbaijan's working people. "We note with satisfaction," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said in his speech at the celebrations in Baku in September 1982, "that a good working mood, a healthy moral and political atmosphere and a spirit of internationalism and the peoples' fraternity are dominant in the republic." (tumultuous, prolonged applause) Analyzing the factors that predetermined Azerbaijan's achievements, Leonid Ilich stressed that the key to these successes lies "above all in the fact that the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and its Bureau... implement the party's line in a principled, consistent and vigorous fashion. In the fact that the republic's party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic organs act in a coordinated and purposeful fashion and all pull in the same direction, so to speak." (tumultuous applause)

It is the duty and obligation of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, Central Committee Bureau and Central Committee Secretariat and the entire party organization always to match up to these high assessments by the party; to ensure continuity in the strategy and the entire practice of the republic party organization's activity; to act in a coordinated and purposeful fashion; to vigorously and persistently implement the decisions of the 26th congress, the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress and to consolidate and augment what has been achieved in every possible way. (tumultuous, prolonged applause) And there can be no doubt that the party organization, using its glorious traditions and the rich experience accumulated during the stage of developed socialism, will achieve new successes and victories in all sectors of the economy, social life, science and culture. I am sure that Soviet Azerbaijan will continue to develop at a high pace to be in the vanguard of the all-union socialist competition, and that the republic's Communists and people will always be in the front ranks of builders of communism and of the struggle to implement the majestic plans of our great Leninist party. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Good health to you, dear comrades, and happiness and prosperity to each of you and your families. Many thanks. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

ARTIFICIAL SATELLITE COSMOS-1425 LAUNCHED 23 DEC

LD231614 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 23 TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched another artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1425.

The sputnik carries scientific equipment designed for the continuation of the exploration of outer space.

The sputnik has the initial period of revolution of 90.3 minutes; the maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 374 kilometres; the minimum distance -- 237 kilometres; inclination of the orbit -- 70 degrees.

The equipment on board the sputnik is functioning normally.

SPACE OFFICIAL ON HEALTH OF COSMONAUTS

LD232338 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 23 TASS -- After their 211 days aboard the orbital station Salyut-7 Cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev are in good health, General Georgiy Berezovoy, head of the Soviet Yuriy Gagarin Space Training Centre, has told a TASS correspondent.

I talk by phone every day with specialists who are by the cosmonauts' side, the general added. They say that post-mission re-adaptation is proceeding in the best possible way. The crew members are vigorous and are actively re-integrating themselves into ground routine.

Of course, their seven-month mission in outer space made itself felt right after the touch-down. The cosmonauts, however, were being constantly watched by physicians, who believe that conventional and underwater massage are particularly useful. So Berezovoy and Lebedev have several massage sessions a day.

We are looking forward with impatience to the moment when we will embrace our friends in the star city. We will not have to wait long, the general said. Meanwhile, the crew members are taking strolls around the Cosmonaut Hotel at Baykonur.

This year has been very important and significant for Soviet cosmonauts from the point of view of results, among them the launching of the scientific orbital station Salyut-7, the 211-day work of Berezovoy and Lebedev aboard it, the joint Soviet-French manned space flight, and the orbiting of a mixed crew with woman cosmonaut Svetlana Savitskaya, Georgiy Beregovoy noted.

BRIEFS

SMOLENSK NUCLEAR POWER STATION -- A government commission has certified the Smolensk Nuclear Power Station east of Moscow. For the present, the station is to operate (?its) first 1 million KW reactor, but in due course it is to become one of the biggest nuclear power stations in Europe. The Soviet Union is, at the present building 18 nuclear power stations. Most of them are situated in the European part of the country where fuel and hydropower resources have been greatly depleted. The many years record of nuclear power station operation in this country has shown them to be highly reliable and quite safe environmentally. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 25 Dec 82 LD]

VARENNIKOV ON USSR'S DEFENSE REQUIREMENTS

PM240941 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS-Attributed article by Army General V. Varennikov, first deputy chief of USSR Armed Forces General Staff: "In the Light of Defense Needs"]

[Text] Carrying out Lenin's behests, the CPSU shows tireless concern for the consolidation of the Soviet state's defense, the improvement and development of our Armed Forces and the enhancement of their combat capability and combat readiness. The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum once again convincingly confirmed the party's general line on defense matters. Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed in his graphic and profoundly pithy speech at the plenum that "the Politburo considered, and considers, it obligatory to give everything necessary to the Army and Navy, especially in the present international situation.

In conformity with this fundamental guideline, stemming wholly and completely from the general line in the field of consolidating the country's economic and defense might for the eighties and following period elaborated at the 26th CPSU Congress, the 7th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet 10th convocation adopted the laws on the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1983 and the USSR State Budget for 1983. These documents, which determine the main avenues for the country's development in the third year of the 11th 5-Year Plan together with the acceleration of the economy's rate of development measures for the enhancement of the national economy's efficiency, and deep concern for the improvement of the Soviet people's well-being and life, also take necessary account of defense needs.

This means that the reliable solution of all defense tasks will be ensured. The Soviet Armed Forces will continue to receive the necessary quantity of the most modern types of weapons and their technical equipment and training will be maintained at a level equal to modern requirements. In so doing, as the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum reemphasized, the Soviet Union does not aim at achieving military superiority over anybody, but it will not tolerate violation of the approximate parity of military forces which has been created. The Soviet Armed Forces, as in the past, will continue to develop strictly within the framework of necessary defense.

This trend finds its practical embodiment in Soviet military building and also in our military doctrine, which is strictly defensive in nature. This line is also reflected in the defense appropriations approved by the USSR Supreme Soviet, which, as is known, have remained at the level of past years, although the NATO countries are annually increasing their military budgets by 3-4 percent, and the U.S. military budget has risen by \$44 billion in 1 year alone and in fiscal 1983 will reach \$263 billion. Putting it another way, this confirms not in words but in deeds, in actual practice, that military rivalry is not of our choosing. The CPSU has always opposed and continues to oppose the dispute of ideas turning into a confrontation between states and peoples, and weapons and the readiness to resort to them becoming the yardstick of the potential of social systems.

The Soviet Armed Forces' servicemen, like all Soviet people, warmly and unanimously approve and support the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the seventh USSR Supreme Soviet session and our party's domestic and foreign policy. They are concentrating all their efforts on resolving even more efficiently the complex and crucial tasks set by the party for the further enhancement of the combat readiness of the troops and naval forces, and of their capacity to safeguard successfully state interests and the socialist motherland's security.

In the conditions of developed socialism the Soviet Armed Forces have acquired a number of new qualities which substantially enhance their moral and combat potential. Like the whole of our society they are now characterized by increased internal unity and moral-political cohesion among the entire personnel. Their social base has broadened considerably.

The Soviet Armed Forces, being an army of all the people, are recruited on the basis of the universal principle of the equality of the rights and obligations of all the country's citizens. Their educative role as a school of political and moral tempering for young people and as a school of courage, industriousness, collectivism, organization and discipline, has grown.

The development of the socialist economy has made it possible to change the material and technical base of the USSR Armed Forces. They are now equipped with the most modern means of combating the aggressor. The Army and the Navy have powerful inter-continental and medium-range strategic missile complexes; the most modern types of tanks, and self-propelled and other forms of artillery; effective air defense facilities capable of successfully combating all the enemy's existing and future means of air attack; sophisticated aircraft with high combat and flying performance; new nuclear submarines and aircraft-carrying, missile and anti-submarine warfare ships. The Army has been completely motorized and mechanized. An important distinguishing feature of the equipment of our Armed Forces today is the widespread introduction of automated control systems, computer equipment and radioelectronic warfare facilities among the troops and in the fleets.

All this substantially expands the Armed Forces' potential for reliably defending both the Soviet state and allied countries. But constant high combat readiness is needed so that they can be fully and effectively used in the event of enemy aggression.

As the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum pointed out, the dangerous new trends in the development of the international situation oblige the USSR Armed Forces to maintain constant readiness. The United States and the other imperialist states have announced a new "crusade" against communism. They have effectively launched, and are waging, economic and ideological warfare against the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries. Persistent attempts are being made to isolate the USSR, to undermine the Warsaw Pact and to destabilize the situation in the socialist countries. War preparations and the race in both nuclear and conventional arms have been raised to an unprecedented level. The United States is making no secret of its intention to secure at all costs complete or, as it says, "indisputable" military superiority over the Soviet Union and its allies.

The U.S. military programs, including President Reagan's recent decision on deploying the new MX strategic system, which, according to Washington's schemes, is supposed to change in the U.S. favor the existing parity of strategic nuclear forces; pursue precisely that aim. The answers of USSR Defense Minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov to the TASS correspondent not only cogently reveal these insidious moves, which are extremely dangerous to the cause of peace, but also demonstrate the total invalidity of such actions.

It has to be admitted that the dangerousness of the imperialist powers' military plans is increasing as a result of the rapid development of military matters and the possible appearance of fundamentally new types of weapons and combat hardware based on the latest scientific achievements, including highly accurate conventional weapon systems and weapons based on new physical principles. Using weapons of great casualty-producing power, the U.S. and NATO military-political leadership is seeking to create in the possible theaters of military operations, mighty groupings of armed forces capable of starting large-scale combat operations at any time and of delivering strikes over great distances [na bolshuyu glubinu], including with strategic weapons, which, according to their calculations, can supposedly be employed without clear signs of preparation.

So everyone who values peace must display exceptionally great vigilance. This is heightening the demands of our Armed Forces and their combat readiness and is changing the content and criteria for the assessment of it. The role of the time factor is increasing sharply. The time for carrying out the necessary measures is decreasing. What is required is a more flexible approach to organizing the transfer of the Armed Forces from a peacetime to a wartime footing, and skillful organization of the actions of troops and Naval Forces.

But the main point is that all-around preparation of the Armed Forces for the complex conditions in which military operations to repel aggression would have to be mounted is necessary.

Combat readiness is certainly an exceptionally large-scale, complex and multifaceted concept. It is inseparable from society's sociopolitical structure, the state's economic potential, and the moral and political and defense training of the country's population. It embodies the Soviet people's tremendous efforts and material expenditure to equip the Army and Navy with new combat hardware. But there are also internal elements in the Armed Forces' combat readiness, which are linked with their ability to place themselves in a combat-ready state within the prescribed deadlines, to deploy themselves in a timely fashion, to start military operations resolutely and to fulfill successfully all the combat tasks that are set.

From this viewpoint extremely important components of the Armed Forces' combat readiness are: the rational organizational structure; full personnel strength and availability of everything necessary; mobilization readiness and a high level of combat skill and coordination on the part of formations; units and ships; the correct storage and maintenance of combat hardware and weapons; the precise organization and vigilant performance of combat duty; the high moral, political and combat qualities of personnel; the organizational abilities of command cadres and staffs; the reliability of the systems for the control of troops and Naval Forces, and much else besides.

The realization and improvement of all the component parts of combat readiness require the implementation of a complex system of various political, military-technical, operational and organizational measures and are determined primarily by the organizing activity of commanding officers, military councils, commanders, political organs and staffs, and by constant intensive work by all the personnel of troops and Naval Forces. Everything necessary -- not only from the standpoint of today's demands but also with a view to the long term, bearing in mind imperialism's possible military intrigues -- is now being done in these directions in the Armed Forces. What is of special importance in this regard is the new training year that has just begun, during which the important conclusions and guidelines put forward at the conference of USSR Armed Forces leading personnel, held on 27 October this year in the Kremlin with the leaders of our party and government taking part, are to be implemented.

The intensification of vigilance; the improvement of the qualitative composition of troops and Naval Forces; and the improvement of the combat capability of all permanently-ready formations and units and also those deployed during mobilization certainly assume the greatest importance in increasing the USSR Armed Forces' combat readiness. Everything must be done to ensure that the aggressor does not have the temptation of an unpunished attack, including one involving the use of nuclear weapons. Military adventure-seekers must be aware and must constantly remember that in the event of aggression, our Armed Forces, together with the fraternal armies, will act not passively but with the utmost resolve, using the entire defense might of our states.

Operational, combat and political training occupy a special place in the Armed Forces' combat readiness. What is meant here is not the general process of the tuition of commanders, staffs and organs for the control of troops and Naval Forces, but their training to perform the specific tasks that may arise at the beginning and during the course of a war, should imperialism succeed in unleashing one. A great deal has been done in this respect in the last few years and is being done. Nevertheless, new forms and methods of operational training need to be further developed and put into practice, and methods of holding exercises need to be further improved so that the exercises more fully reflect the complex character of present-day operations and fighting. The ZAPDA-81 maneuvers by troops and Naval Forces held under the leadership of the USSR defense minister provide a vivid example of this.

The maintenance of great combat readiness is directly dependent on all types of combat hardware and armaments being kept in a serviceable condition and being kept constantly ready for combat use.

It is necessary not only that equipment always be in good repair, be adjusted and have the necessary resources, but also that personnel be capable of using it in such a way as to fully exploit its potential technical possibilities. To this end it is important to ensure that all servicemen have a profound knowledge and mastery of equipment under the slogan "a new level of mastery for new equipment." The designers, engineers, technicians and workers of our defense industry give troop units tremendous assistance in this.

Of course, as always, political and educational work; the molding of high moral, political and psychological qualities in personnel; and the strengthening of troop discipline and organization occupy a central place in improving the Armed Forces' combat readiness. This is the foundation on which the entire edifice of the combat readiness of our units and formations is built.

Special mention must be made of the role that military science is playing during the present stage in increasing the Armed Forces' combat readiness. In the last few years our military theoretical thought has succeeded in more profoundly revealing the strategic features of operations and combat actions. Many questions of strategy, operational skill and tactics have been elaborated. Important research has been carried out in all spheres of military matters. Nonetheless, additional measures are now required to increase the effectiveness of military scientific work in the troops and the fleets, to expand its scope, to strengthen its link with practice and to step up scientific research to seek out ways of further increasing the troops' combat readiness, and developing new and more effective ways of using the most modern models of the combat equipment that our Soviet people create for the defense of the homeland.

The Soviet Army and Navy resolve their tasks in close unity with the fraternal socialist countries' armies. The Soviet people can be firmly confident that, under the wise leadership of the CPSU and surrounded by its constant concern, the Soviet Armed Forces, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum, are always ready to worthily perform their constitutional duty -- to vigilantly guard the great gains of socialism.

SHKADOV ADDRESSES MILITARY VUZ TRAINING MEETING

PM241451 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Dec 82 Second Edition p 3

[Report by Lt Col A. Garavskiy: "Improving the Training of Scientific Teaching Cadres"]

[Text] A session of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Directorate for Military Educational Institutions Training Methods Council [uchebno-metodicheskiy sovet] has been held. Its work was led by Col Gen D. Litovtsev, chief of the directorate. Engineer Lt Gen I. Lykov, first deputy chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Directorate for Military Educational Institutions, delivered a report on improving the quality of the training of the scientific teaching cadres of Defense Ministry military educational establishments.

Taking part in the discussion of the report were Col Gen A. Zvartsev, deputy chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Personnel Directorate; N. Severtsev, chief of the USSR Council of Ministers Higher Certification Commission's certification section for special problems of science and technology; Col Gen Avn V. Abramov, deputy commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces for VUZES; military academy chiefs Col Gen F. Tonkikh and Adm V. Ponikarovskiy; and others.

The session was addressed by Army General I. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister for personnel.